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OUR FLAG IS OVER MALOLOS.

Filipinos Resisted the Advance of the American Forces and Lost Heavily.

Rebels Poured in a Terrific Fire Upon the Regiments Which Bore the Brunt of the Day's Work.

THEN THEY BURNED THEIR CAPITAL AND FLED NORTH.

Aguinaldo and His Cabinet Have Been Located Elsewhere for the Last Two Days—Four Men Killed and Twenty-three Wounded in Thursday's Fighting—Three Battalions Attack and Capture Marikina to the Right of Manila—Casualties in That Encounter Number Twenty—Cablegrams from Maj.-Gen. Otis—Interest at Washington Very Acute, but No Tension in Official Quarters—Well-founded Fears Expressed at the Capital That the Dictator Would Get Away—Details of the Onward Movement Against the Native Strongholds.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MANILA, March 31, 10:31 a. m.—[By Manila Cable.] Maj.-Gen. MacArthur advanced to attack Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, at 7 o'clock this morning. He met with strong opposition, the rebels resisting desperately, but losing heavily. Gen. Hale's brigade is advancing north from the waterworks, and driving the left wing of the enemy across.

Enters Malolos.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MANILA, March 31, Noon.—Maj.-Gen. MacArthur entered Malolos, the seat of the so-called insurgent government, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, the rebels burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it. They are now in full retreat toward the north, where Aguinaldo and the Cabinet have been for two days.

Story of the Battle.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MANILA, March 31, 7:35 p. m.—The United States troops rested last night in the jungle about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day's real advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto River along the railroad. The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track, where the enemy was apparently concentrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments encountered them intrenched on the border of the woods, and the Americans advancing across the open, suffered a terrific fire for half an hour. Four men of the Nebraska regiment were killed and thirty were wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed. The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong intrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defense there. Gen. MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track abreast of the line, with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on housetops, but these were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them, and in firing the Americans were guided only by the sound of the Filipinos' shots. The American artillery were handicapped for the same reason.

Last night's long line of campfires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment on the left of Guiguinto station and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right beyond the river.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges, but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage. The hospital work is remarkably efficient; as it has been throughout the whole campaign. The telegraphers kept abreast of the line, and maintain a constant connection with the city.

Cablegrams From Otis.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department tonight:

"MANILA, March 31—Adjutant-General, Washington. —MacArthur made dispositions yesterday for attack on Malolos today. Engagement opened at 7 o'clock this morning, and is now progressing. Casualties yesterday four killed and twenty-three wounded; all brought to Manila last night. Hall moved out from camping station at daylight this morning with three battalions northeast; attacked and has taken Marikina, and is pursuing enemy; ordered to return this afternoon. (Signed) OTIS."

CAPTURE ANNOUNCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, March 31.—The War Department at 1:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning made public the following from Gen. Otis:

"MANILA, March 31.—Adjutant-general, Washington: MacArthur captured Malolos at 10:15 this morning. The enemy retired after slight resistance and firing city. Particulars later. Hall had quite severe engagement beyond Marikina, casualties twenty. Enemy driven. (Signed) OTIS."

ANXIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Up to the close of office hours, the War Department had had nothing to show the condition of affairs before Malolos today. As the American army drew near to the city, official interest became more acute, for it was felt the assault on the city could not be deferred many hours. There was no tension in official quarters. No excitement or apprehension, but on the contrary, a sort of confidence that American arms would be victorious. The only anxiety was as to the extent of the victory, as it was hoped that it would be of such a character as to break the backbone of the insurrection and bring the rebel leaders to terms. Some feared Aguinaldo would desert and flee Malolos without a decisive conflict.

ADVANCE ON MALOLOS.

American Troops Forced Their Way Along Despite Natives' Firing. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cablegram, dated March 31, says this morning the baggage trains of the Americans were brought up and the bridges were repaired. Our scouts reconnoitered the country to within a mile of Malolos. They did not find the enemy in force, but discovered scattered bodies of Filipino soldiers and about two thousand natives who were retreating to the eastward. At 2:30 o'clock Gen. MacArthur resumed his advance from half a mile beyond Guiguinto. The Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania volunteers were on the right of the line. They met with some opposition from the enemy, who were in the woods, but soon drove them out.

Half a mile further on they had another engagement with the rebels, the enemy standing for a little time and then fleeing precipitately. The Kansas and Montana Volunteers and the Third Artillery had the left of the advance, and were not on the firing line. The troops bivouacked a mile and half from Malolos. Rebel sharpshooters fired on them from a distance of three hundred yards. Telegraphic orders were found at Guiguinto directing the transportation of rails to Calumpit, six miles beyond Malolos, where the enemy will be pursued. It is probable that resistance will be met with. The country is rough, and rivers will necessitate a slow advance.

EAGER BOYS IN BLUE.

The Filipinos Could not Stand Their Deadly Fire.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following extracts are furnished from a report just received by the Red Cross from F. A. Blake of California, in charge of the Red Cross work at Manila. The report is dated February 15. It says: "Just one week ago did the fighting actually commence, and the past week has brought about changes little dreamed of. The insurgents have been pushed back on all sides, until our cir-

cle and outposts have advanced in some directions as much as twelve miles. Our boys fought like tigers, and made such a name for themselves for bravery, endurance and strict discipline as will be handed down to posterity for ages to come. With the thirty-three wounded last night at Malabay, it brings our total dead and wounded up to date a trifling under 200. I never saw such execution in my life, and hope never to see such sights as met me on all sides, as our little corps passed over the field, dressing wounded legs and arms nearly demolished; the total decapitation, horrible wounds in chests and abdomen, showing the determination of our soldiers to kill every native in sight.

"The Filipinos did stand their ground heroically, contesting every inch, but proved themselves unable to stand the deadly fire of our well-trained and eager boys in blue. I counted seventy-nine dead natives in one small field, and learn that on the other side of the river their bodies were stacked up for breasting. The blockhouses filled with natives were stubbornly held, and only taken after a bayonet charge. There is where we had so many wounded. You see, they seek shelter behind the densely wooded localities, while we must advance in the open, and many times only guess at their location.

"I witnessed many daring deeds of individual soldiers and officers absolutely defying death under a perfect shower of bullets. This kind of fighting and pushing forward has completely paralyzed the natives, as the Spanish would simply make a sortie and return for a siesta and smoke, wait for another week, or month, and repeat. A Spanish officer, surveying the field, made the remark that the Americans had no etiquette in warfare, not allowing the troops to stop for a week after an attack. This rush is putting the fear of God in the natives, and I think when Aguinaldo's headquarters is attacked, they will cry enough and surrender."

Blake goes on to tell of arduous work performed by Dwight, Tanner, Nurrows and himself; how the Filipinos fired on wounded being carried from the front, and adds:

"We found all we could do to dress wounded Filipinos, after first satisfying ourselves our own had been attended to. The moral effect it had on the natives to see their wounded being so humanely looked after was electrifying. Had the order of things been reversed, our wounded would have been treated to a machete stab.

"Our surgeon, (Dr. Young of Utah,) while actually dressing a wounded man on the field, was entrapped and his throat cut from ear to ear, fingers cut off, and he was otherwise most cruelly slaughtered, showing the treachery of the natives and utter disregard for Red Cross attaches.

"Yesterday I was with Col. Smith of the First California, and in the name of the society presented \$1000 for the regiment and \$1000 for Ermita Hospital. Both were most grateful."

AMERICAN POSITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, March 30.—With the American forces within three and a half miles of the insurgent capital, interest in the military movement north of Manila has about reached the culmination point. It was stated at the War Department today that the march of three and a half miles might take all of today, in view of the successive lines of rebel intrenchments and the strong earthworks which it is believed the rebels have thrown up immediately around the city. In that event the storming of the city itself would not begin until tomorrow. There is no certainty, however, that the short distance may not be compassed early today, so as to permit an assault late today or during the night. Gen. Corbin was of the opinion that the attack would begin today.

Maj. Simpson of the Military Information Bureau had made a final reading of the American position, showing just how the approach to the insurgent capital will be executed. It shows the brigade of Hale stretched

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE)

WAY IS OPEN.

Uncle Sam Can Master the Samoans.

Our German Friends Less Hot in Their Collars,

But the Happy Natives Will Make Cannon Bark.

Crisis in South Sea Isles Has Divided Official Attention—Diplomats Discuss the News from Apia—It Is American and England Com. Ined.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Samoan crisis divided attention with the fighting about Manila. The official quarters today were the scene of consideration of late, considerable anxiety was shown lest the affair should assume a grave international aspect. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, went to the State Department at 11 o'clock, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Elliott, and conferred with Secretary Hay. As this was the regular diplomatic day, little significance would have been attached to the call under ordinary circumstances, but with British and American warships cooperating in a bombardment, more than usual interest attached to the call.

There is no doubt that the serious developments in Samoa were discussed. While there may be a dearth of official information, at the same time the actual events carry out what has been anticipated, and give a basis for intelligently considering the further joint action of the two governments in the complete settlement of the entire Samoan trouble. Both nations are acting in complete accord, not only as to the general solution of the Samoan problem, but in particular with reference to the force exerted by the British and American naval commanders.

As to the German attitude, it is stated that in a quarter thoroughly familiar with German official sentiment, that the outbreak now reached can under no circumstances be construed as an overt act against Germany nor as a casus belli. This is from such a source that it largely removes the possibility of international complications. As an evidence of the conciliatory sentiment of the German government, it was said today that the note delivered to the department last week urged in behalf of the German government that the good relations existing between the two nations as the United States and Germany would not be interrupted by a matter of such comparative unimportance as an official dispute in Samoa.

It is said that the German government probably would have accepted taking his decision as final, but that the objection, quite forcibly expressed to the State Department, was the friendly exchange of views going on, without notice to Germany, as it is said that the German government has received no advice or no instructions relative to the present situation, and there is no evidence of any German will to protest or assume a belated tone. From the German standpoint, the serious aspect is the feeling on both sides of the water, leading to popular outbursts which will overcome the efforts to secure a settlement.

One of the latest propositions toward a settlement is that three commissioners be appointed, one from each country to meet in Samoa, and sit as a court in settlement of the difficulty. The State Department has not yet received the proposition. The demonstration is regretted, but the opinion is expressed that Admiral Kautz acted on what was his best judgment and information. The State Department acknowledges that no permanent agreement can be reached under the treaty, in which all three powers do not agree, and the fact that some settlement of the difficulty was brought about when it becomes apparent that the present conditions cannot exist indefinitely.

Admiral Kautz acted within his instructions. It is believed he concluded, after consultation with Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise, the senior British naval officer, and the United States and British Consuls, that a state of anarchy existed which called for action. The fact that the edicts of the Chief Justice were disregarded and were ignored, although sustained by the representatives of two of the governments, made such a course imperative. There is no doubt, with the few facts now at hand, that Admiral Kautz will be sustained by the United States government.

GERMANY SURPRISED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, March 30.—The German government was taken wholly by surprise with the news from Samoa. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, is spending his birthday, which occurs tomorrow, at Baden Baden, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, is enjoying a fortnight's vacation in Holstein. But a well-informed individual at Baden Baden here is skeptical as to Admiral Kautz's instructions. He adds that the instructions for the bombardment were based on the British and American claims that Mataafa was contravening the Samoan act. But the correspondent's informant points out that the contravention was not specified, and the government presumes that if the act was really infringed, Herr Rose, the German Consul, would also have protested, as his government had instructed him to strictly conform to the act. The assertion that Herr Rose protested against the deposition of the provisional government is doubted, as it is claimed Herr Rose was instructed not to identify himself with Mataafa.

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET.—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 15 columns. In addition is a day report of about 10 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 25 columns. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
Decision for Spider Kelly...New mark on the library board...Smith sentenced to two years in San Quentin. Stork held to answer a charge of forgery...Miss Scoville on trial, charged with grand larceny...No damages for Kate O'Brien...W.C.T.U. makes war on posters and courtesans...Heavy fine for Robert Giles...Gov. Gage home for a visit...Banning-Marleau suit trial again...Five Chinese ordered deported...Associate members wanted for the N.E.A...More than 250 delegates expected here to arrange for the Commercial Congress...Special elections on annexation of suburbs...One new case of smallpox...Contract for Gamewell police signal system signed.
Southern California—Page 15.
Story of a naughty Pasadena girl...Cooperation among Pasadena fruit-growers...Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce at work...Shower around Redlands...Prominent speakers at San Bernardino Institute...Demented wanderer tracked by dogs at San Diego...San Pedro appropriates for the Free Harbor Jubilee...A barge will be launched Tuesday...Santa Ana sewer system nearly completed...Shooting contest at Azusa today...Water developments at Monrovia...Trial of negroes for wholesale thefts at Whittier.
By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
The Pacific's cruise almost an ovation...Germany surprised by the Samoan episode...Brooke may send the three million back—Can't get army rolls...Offshoot of royalty destitute in London...German paper's remarks on the English.

Pacific Coast—Page 4.

Assaulters Loomis has given himself up...Spanish prisoner's story at Manila...Garden City Bank and Trust Company incorporates...Steps to have California minerals exhibited at Paris. Skeleton found with brass buttons...United Savings Bank directors' meeting at San Jose...Fur-bearing seals unusually plentiful...Man's body found hanging near French Camp...Trains to Monte Cristo...Wealthy farmer killed...Adolph Sutro's estate inventoried.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Samoa crisis next in importance to Manila—Uncle Sam can be master...Troops force their way up to and into Malolos in spite of natives' firing—Aguinaldo two miles away...Zionist movement through the East...German military societies to have a reunion, Hamburg politics...More about that beef...Review of iron and steel markets...Bad railway accident in Missouri...Democrats orate at Detroit...Sound money's demands...Bryan at Topeka...Only two drowned in the Rowena Lee disaster...Curious ship found floating off Newfoundland last summer.
Financial and Commercial—Page 14.
Chicago grain and produce markets. Shares and money at New York...Live stock sales at Kansas City and Chicago...Liverpool grain...Oil transactions...London financial market...The act...Coast stock quotations...San Francisco markets...California dried fruits. Boston stocks and bonds...Grain movements...Treasury statement.

more closely than the representatives of the other nations. There is considerable curiosity in this city as to the effect the outbreak will have upon the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, but the view remains that the final settlement will be in no way changed by the outbreak of hostilities, but must be arranged by the joint action of the three cabinets.

The semi-official Post comments calmly upon the new situation, and says that Germany will remain neutral.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Although the British Ambassador and the secretary of the German Embassy called on the Secretary of State today, nothing new in regard to the Samoan question was elicited. The British ambassador informed the situation, and very much regrets that serious trouble has arisen, but has requested full information from our officials in Samoa at the earliest possible moment. It is learned that the dispatch of Rear-Admiral Kautz, dated Samoa, March 16, to which he referred in his cable dated Auckland, today gave the result of his investigations into the situation after his arrival. His conclusion fully sustained the contention of the British and American consuls which was in exact accord with the conclusion already reported by the British naval commander, Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise.

The dispatch of the 16th probably left Apia on or prior to the 10th inst. The German embassy here received advice forwarded by the same steamer to Sydney, which reported the arrival of Rear-Admiral Kautz, and said that he had called a meeting of the consuls aboard the Porpoise, and that the result of the meeting was that the British and American consuls had agreed upon a joint statement to the effect that the dispatch given today gave the result of the investigation into the situation after his arrival. His conclusion fully sustained the contention of the British and American consuls which was in exact accord with the conclusion already reported by the British naval commander, Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise.

LACKED INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The serious condition of affairs in Samoa engaged the attention of officials throughout the day, and there were conferences at the White House between the President and Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador and Baron von Sternberg, first secretary of the German Embassy. But out of it all not a word of additional information was contributed by any official source. The only authoritative statement came from the Navy Department, giving a brief dispatch from Admiral Kautz, dated Samoa, March 16, to which he referred in his cable dated Auckland, today gave the result of his investigations into the situation after his arrival. His conclusion fully sustained the contention of the British and American consuls which was in exact accord with the conclusion already reported by the British naval commander, Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise.

In view of the fact that the fighting was widespread and long continued, and the Foreign Office at London and Berlin had been officially advised of the affair, it is believed that the fact that the State and Navy departments should be entirely without information on a bombardment by an American ship up to the time of the office hours it was stated that nothing had come from any of our representatives in Samoa dealing with the outbreak of hostilities. The State Department was mainly for information, for at neither of the embassies had there been a report of the occurrence or instructions up to the time of the call.

DEMONSTRATION REGRETTED.

Believed Kautz Acted on His Best Judgment and Information.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The State Department has not yet received official advice relating to the occurrences in Samoa. The demonstration is regretted, but the opinion expressed is that Admiral Kautz acted on what was his best judgment and information. The State Department acknowledges that no permanent agreement can be reached under the treaty, in which all three powers do not agree, and the hope is that some settlement of the differences may be reached when it becomes apparent that the present conditions cannot exist indefinitely.

Admiral Kautz acted within his instructions. It is believed that he concluded, after consultation with Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise, the senior British naval officer, and the United States and British consuls, that a state of anarchy existed which called for action. The fact that the edicts of the Chief Justice were disregarded and ignored, although issued by the representatives of the two governments, made such a course imperative. There is no doubt, with the facts now at hand, that the action was justified.

No word has been received from Rear-Admiral Kautz, but a cablegram is momentarily expected. The regulations of the Navy Department require the immediate report of any occurrence outside of the United States. Assistant Secretary Allen, who is acting Secretary in the absence of Secretary Long, entertains no doubt that Rear-Admiral Kautz's action was justified. The press reports agree that there is a direct issue between the American and British authorities on one hand, and the German Consul, Herr Rose, in supporting by proclamation the contentions of Mataafa and his rebel followers.

Hope is expressed that it will develop that representatives of the three powers signatory to the Berlin treaty were acting in good faith in their contention of the rebel chief. The officials at the Navy Department hardly believe a contingency could arise which would result in an actual clash between the naval forces. The great preponderance of strength on the one side as represented by the American cruiser Philadelphia and the British ship Porpoise, over the single German warship in the harbor would render the issue of a collision so certain that no one rash enough to imagine that an actual combat could occur.

KAUTZ'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Assistant Secretary Allen has issued the following, the last dispatch from Admiral Kautz being as follows:

AUCKLAND, March 29.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Situation improving since telegram of 18th via Sydney. N. S. W.

(Signed) "KAUTZ."

This is the last dispatch received from Admiral Kautz at the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Allen says as will be observed that it contains no details concerning the reported trouble at Apia. Even the date on which it was dispatched from Apia is not given, but it is presumed that it left Samoa on the 23d, the date upon which the steamer which conveyed the dispatch to Auckland sailed. The dispatch of the 18th, to which Admiral Kautz refers, was not given out at the time of its receipt here, and even now Secretary Allen declines to make it public. It is known, however, that it reported the admiral's arrival, and gave a brief resume of the then existing situation, which must have appeared somewhat grave, but that it was the admiral's reports that it had improved during the interim.

The dispatch of the 18th referred to by the admiral was in reality dated

Sydney, the 16th, but the admiral had no way of knowing the exact date upon which it would be forwarded from Sydney, but his calculation was that it would be dated upon the 18th. The chief of the German Embassy, according to the calculation of the officials at the Navy Department on the 10th, and described the situation at that time. The dispatch was in fact a trouble which, according to the press dispatches, had been in progress eight days when they left Apia on the 23d. There is considerable mystery surrounding the statement given out today, and the explanation offered is that it seems almost inconceivable that the admiral should have made no mention of events which were occurring during the eight days prior to the departure of the dispatch from Apia.

NEWS VIA BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 30.—A brief official dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated March 30, says:

"The bombardment continues. In pursuance to military orders, the British and American forces have been ordered to evacuate many houses. The chiefs of the German party who were expelled to other islands have been brought back from Upolu. The fire and ammunition taken from Tausu on January have been returned."

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The British Foreign Office has received official dispatches confirming the dispatches of the Associated Press from Apia, Samoa, dated March 30, which reported the outbreak of the hostilities there.

THOSE WICKED ENGLISH.

A German Paper Says They Stirred Up Bad Blood.

BERLIN, March 30.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Replying to the allegations of the Daily Chronicle of London, that United States Ambassador Andrew D. White has been pro-German in his handling of the Samoan question, the Cologne Gazette says, semi-officially:

"For some time we have noticed that the efforts of the English press to create bad blood between the United States and Germany have again taken fresh impulse from the latest developments in the Samoan situation. Not to mention other instances which show the mood of the English press, the London Times, a few days ago, circulated a false report to the effect that Germany was intending to withdraw from the Berlin treaty. Now, the Daily Chronicle claims to know, as a fact, that the United States Ambassador, Dr. White, has aroused great dissatisfaction in the United States because of his handling of the Samoan question, principally from the German standpoint."

"It would be honoring the Daily Chronicle too much if we were to endeavor to provide the American Ambassador with the absolute and proven accusations of a serious violation of his duty. For it is sufficient to show that the English press and what talent in investing false reports the English press is pursuing everything which is suspected of being apt to foster the good and friendly relations between the United States and Germany."

HAD NO JURISDICTION.

BERLIN, March 30.—The National Zeitung today, commenting on the Samoan situation, says: "While it appears that the American and English representatives thought the Matafaes were contravening the treaty, the meeting held on the Philadelphia had no jurisdiction, because the unanimous approval of the three consuls is necessary to make any decisions legal."

The National Zeitung adds that further information is necessary in order to show whether the Americans and British had sufficient reason for resorting to armed intervention, and concludes with remarking: "Thus far the only result appears to be that of destruction and anarchy."

ONLY LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

German Official Says That's Their View of the Bombardment.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Berlin correspondent had an interview today with a prominent official of the Foreign Office, who, speaking of the outbreak at Apia, said that the authority of his Secretary of State, said:

"From what Secretary Hay told Ambassador von Halleben, we are totally unprepared for the latest developments and cannot divine what extreme necessity caused or justifies Admiral Kautz's action. We are, however, not disposed to exaggerate the importance of the bombardment, which, like other recent regrettable occurrences, has only a local importance. The Germans formerly bombarded Samoa, but for good reasons. At the present juncture the bombardment comes from a provisional government exists, of which the claims of all three powers are members."

"It was understood among the three cabinets that all the acts of the provisional government should require a common accord among the consuls. Admiral Kautz's bombardment, in spite of Consul Rose's disapproval, increased our surprise in view of Secretary Hay's declarations. Ambassador von Halleben can point out that Herr Rose was repeatedly instructed not to identify himself with Mataafa, apart from recognizing him as the head of the provisional government, in common accord with the other consuls, and that Consul Rose's influence withheld his support from Mataafa."

"I may add that the name of the native chief who bears the title of King is a matter which leaves us rather indifferent, but we demand as a signatory power, that the rights which the treaty recognizes, be respected. All of the signatory powers agree that the existing situation is untenable, and we trust that the latest events, far from envenoming, will hasten the solution of the Samoan question."

KEEP THEIR MOUTHS SHUT.

LONDON, March 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"Pending further information from Samoa, the German press refrains from comment, calculated to embitter the controversy or to impel the pending negotiations. The events that have occurred are deplored, mainly because they have induced public opinion adversely to the government's policy of cultivating England's friendship. It is feared they may give occasion to a suspicious and hostile public opinion, but public to reproach the government with the first fruits of its rapprochement with England and the United States."

The Berlin correspondent adds that the action of Admiral Kautz and the British and American officials.

REBELS BEGAN IT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The British Embassy here has received advice from Samoa in the shape of a dispatch to the British Foreign Office from its representative there. It is in date of March 20, and is a brief report on the collision between the two native factions there, and the bombardment by the British and American vessels. The dispatch does not go into details, but is contradictory to the advice already

received by the Associated Press. It says that the rebellion advanced into town and began occupation. It was then determined by the commanders of the British and American vessels to bombard the village. Captain Kautz, according to the calculation of the officials at the Navy Department on the 10th, and described the situation at that time. The dispatch was in fact a trouble which, according to the press dispatches, had been in progress eight days when they left Apia on the 23d. There is considerable mystery surrounding the statement given out today, and the explanation offered is that it seems almost inconceivable that the admiral should have made no mention of events which were occurring during the eight days prior to the departure of the dispatch from Apia.

BRITAIN STANDS READY.

LONDON, March 30.—The Times says editorially: "All three governments concerned deserve credit for the sensible and conciliatory temper displayed over the events in Samoa. Obviously no solution is acceptable under present conditions, save the maintenance of the Berlin act, but Great Britain is ready to concert with the other powers any measures for improving the local situation, and for instance, for arming the natives and forbidding the importation of arms."

APIA'S MAYOR.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Dr. Solf, president of the municipality of Apia, Samoa, arrived here today on board the Trave.

FIEND IS HANGED.

E. BATE SOPER PAYS PENALTY FOR TAKING FIVE LIVES.

Murdered His Father, Wife and Two Daughters, and His Second Wife's Child—Lived for a Time at Ashland, Cal., as Homer Lee, Died Without a Struggle.

HARRISONVILLE (Mo.), March 30.—E. Bate Soper was hanged at 5:30 o'clock this morning. He refused to have any spiritual comforters. He fell a distance of seven feet, breaking his neck, and dying without a struggle. The execution was private, witnessed by only forty persons.

E. Bate Soper was one of the most cruel and most unusual of murderers. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of his wife and two daughters, aged 4 and 6 years, respectively. The murder had been deliberately planned, and was revolting. Soper was a native of Ohio, and had been in Missouri for some time. He had a distance of seven feet, breaking his neck, and dying without a struggle. The execution was private, witnessed by only forty persons.

Soper went to Portland, Or., and taking the name of "Pratt," married a woman named "Pratt." He then he deserted his second wife, taking their two-year-old child with him. He then he killed the child, choking it to death by his hands. He then he was hanged at 5:30 o'clock this morning. He refused to have any spiritual comforters. He fell a distance of seven feet, breaking his neck, and dying without a struggle. The execution was private, witnessed by only forty persons.

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ALL NOT DROWNED.

DEFINITE INFORMATION IN RE ROWENA LEE DISASTER.

Two Lives Lost and One Man Missing by Sinking of Mississippi River Boat.

STRUCK SOME HIDDEN SNAG.

WAS BACKING OUT FROM TYLER, MO., LANDING.

The Steamer Was the Last of the Historic Lee Line—All the Others Met With Misfortune.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), March 30.—Definite information was received at the general offices of the Lee line today regarding the nature of the steamboat disaster at Tyler, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Two lives are known to have been lost and one man is missing. The dead are:

MRS. CHAMBERS of Caruthersville, Mo. Unknown negro woman.

The missing man is George Keuchler, mail clerk.

The boat left Tyler at 4 o'clock. In backing out from the landing to reach the middle of the river, it struck some hidden obstruction of the nature of which is not known, and began to sink immediately. The pilot at once changed the course of the boat and started back to the landing, but before it was reached she had settled down in thirty-five feet of water. All the passengers were saved, excepting those whose names have been given.

THAT FIRST REPORT.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), March 30.—When the startling information was received here last night from Cairo that the boat had foundered in the Mississippi and all on board had perished, save the captain and an under officer of the steamer, the news spread rapidly throughout the city, and relatives and friends of those known to have been on board the vessel, thronged the telegraph and newspaper offices frantically asking for details of the catastrophe.

Capt. Robert Lee, the general manager of the company, gave out a statement during the night that he had a message announcing the loss of the steamer, but after repeated effort, further news could not be obtained from the scene of the disaster.

TO THE RESCUE.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Cairo, Ill., says:

"The Ora Lee was coming up the river at the time the Rowena Lee sank, and at once began the work of rescue. She was at Tiptonville this morning, and while there the Post-Dispatch, a respondent telephoned Mr. Eastwood of that place. The passenger list was sent and it was found that the boat had on board the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, of Memphis, who had been in this city. There were some others whose names it is impossible to learn at this time.

"The explosion theory is not entertained here, and from the best information which can be obtained the disaster was caused by the boat striking a river bar or snag. The boat was in landing near up almost to the streets of the little town. In backing out from the landing, it struck a snag and ran onto a pump and broke in two. She floated down the river some distance and sank. She will prove a total loss."

WHERE IS KEUCHLER?

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Memphis says: "H. C. Lewis, traveling passenger agent for the Lee line, telephoned to Capt. James Lee of this city, from Tiptonville, Tenn., this morning, and asked him to send a mail to the name of George Keuchler of St. Louis. It is doubted by the postal authorities at Memphis, under whom he was working, that he was on board the boat, but he is being sought for by the postal authorities at Memphis, and it is hoped that he will be found."

LAST OF THE LEE LINE.

CAIRO (Ill.), March 30.—The Lee left Cairo Tuesday evening with a light passenger and freight list, but picked up considerable below here. The sunken steamer was the smallest boat on the Lee line. She was 164 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She was built in 1890 at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was valued at \$50,000.

The Lee line of Mississippi packets has a run of 160 boats during the last two years. The new James Lee, one of the fastest steamers that ever plied the river runs, followed the older boats in 1898. The latter was burned while moored at Hopefield Bend, two miles above Memphis. The Rowena and the Rosa Lee, named after Capt. Lee's daughters, were continued in local and Upper Mississippi River service. The Rosa Lee was sunk less than a year ago, and disaster to the Rowena Lee is the last chapter in the series of river horrors.

The Lee line of steamers was established more than a century ago by the James Lee, who was a pioneer in the business. The business was highly profitable until the river became paralleled fifteen or twenty years ago by railroads, and since then the business has been gradually going from bad to worse. The Lee line is the last survivor of a number of old lines of a quarter of a century ago, and recalls the days when the James Lee and the Kate Adams would race from Helena to Arkansas City for line hours of bringing in New Orleans of cotton, and the arrival of a big Anchor-line packet loaded with sugar and molasses, was an event of more than passing moment.

HE KILLED DOLLY.

And the Jury Found Dentist Kennedy Worthily of Hanging.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the Station Island dentist, for the murder of Dolly Reynolds, was concluded before Judge Williams tonight. The jury retired at 11:43, reporting at 2:20 o'clock Friday morning. The verdict was "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The prisoner was very cool under the ordeal, and never moved a muscle. None of his relatives were in court. Justice Williams remanded Kennedy to the Tombs, and said he would adjourn the court until 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, at which time he will hear anything counsel may wish to bring to his attention.

Princeton Took a Dose.

BALTIMORE (Md.), March 30.—Princeton's baseball team today vanquished John Hopkins University representatives by a score of 12 to 1.

SOUND MONEY'S DEMANDS.

National League's Committee Has Formulated the Same.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The committee appointed by the Central Council of the National Sound Money League at its recent meeting here to draw up resolutions setting forth the purposes of the league and report later, has drawn

AT MALOLOS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

out on the right and that of Harrison Gray Oils on the left. Each brigade in this advance line is made up of seasoned volunteers, with four batteries of the Third Artillery, these being the only regulars. But just back of them, and midway between the two advance brigades, is the strong force of Wheaton, which has been kept from the arduous work of the last few days and held as a sort of battering ram.

It is made up mainly of regulars, the Twenty-second Infantry and the Third Infantry, as well as one regiment of volunteers, the Second Oregon, which has seen some of the hardest fighting of the war. It is said that the reserve force of Wheaton will be heard from when the main assault begins. Hale's advanced column on the right is made up of the First Nebraska, First South Dakota, First Colorado and First Wyoming. Oils's advance column on the left is made up of the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, four batteries of the Third Artillery, the Thirtieth Minnesota and the Tenth Pennsylvania. The Minnesota Regiment was sent forward from the waterworks yesterday, in order to strengthen the advance line for the final attack.

WEDNESDAY'S ACTION.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, March 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila, Wednesday, says the army's advance covered more than two miles before any resistance was offered. Insurgents have

Youngs, thigh, severe; Co. I, James Carroll, thigh, severe; Joseph A. Wuhoe, legs, moderate; Co. M, Corp. Monroe Spence, foot, slight.

Twentieth Kansas: Maj. Wilder S. Metcalf, foot, severe; Co. F, Privates Henry Ratcliff, thigh, severe, Walter Kemp, abdomen, moderate; William E. Ebert, hip, severe; Thaddeus C. Alberman, thigh, slight; John E. Rallou, elbow, slight; Co. L, Walter M. Yatt, forearm, slight; Co. K, Sgt. Joseph DeWald, wrist, severe; Private A. D. Hatfield, wounded March 27, and since died.

First Montana: Co. A, Corp. William H. Tolbert, wrist, severe; Co. H, Corp. Sorenson Smith, arm, moderate; Private Fred Wheaton, back, severe; Co. D, Private William Marshall, head, severe; Co. E, Private Edward R. Bowen, eye, slight.

Tenth Pennsylvania: Co. D, Corp. Thomas Critchfield, groin, severe; Privates Patrick Cummings, head, moderate; Co. C, Ralph Downes, thigh, severe; Co. E, William H. West, leg, slight; Co. H, Alexander Young, arm, slight; Co. I, Archibald Powell, elbow, severe.

FOREIGN ATTACHES.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Among the foreign attaches stationed at Washington, the fighting about Manila is being followed with critical interest. The prevailing view being that the insurgents can keep up a long and harassing running fight. One of the foreign representatives who has seen long serv-

once bids for transportation of one battery of artillery, about one hundred men and officers with equipment from Jefferson Barracks to San Francisco. The battery's destination is Manila.

IN THE DUMPS.

(Associated Press Night Report.)

BOSTON, March 30.—A letter bearing the date of February 4, and signed by 100 or more of the most prominent men in and around this city, headed by ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, commending the attitude in Congress of Senator Hoar and inviting him to address them at a future date, was made public today. Accompanying it is the letter of acknowledgment from Senator Hoar, bearing date of yesterday, in which he says:

"I do not think there is any reason personal to me for holding such a public meeting. Undoubtedly there should be and there will be, many public meetings the country over to protest against tramping under foot the rights of a brave people, struggling for their liberties, the violations of the principles of our own Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and of the continuance by the American people in the costly and ruinous path which has brought about the republic to ruin and shame, which will dishonor labor, place intolerable burdens upon agriculture and fasten upon the republic the shame of what President McKinley has so lately and so truthfully declared to be criminal aggression. But I think it will be wiser to have

by the people and spent the day in the city and in visiting camps.

SPANISH OFFICER'S STORY.

Escaped from Filipino Prison and Gave Himself Up.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SEATTLE (Wash.) March 30.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mail advices from the Philippines tell of a Spanish lieutenant who escaped from the insurgent prison and gave himself up to the California troops after the battle of Santa Ana. He had been captured nearly a year before in one of the engagements in the interior, and was about to be executed when his Filipino wife appeared and saved his life. He was kept in a dirty prison and subjected to all sorts of cruelties. When the insurgents started the war against the United States he was offered a large sum of money to command a regiment. Anything was better than the life he had been leading, so he accepted the offer. His troops had been put to flight by the American bullets, and his opportunity to escape came. He gave considerable valuable information regarding the Filipino army.

In one of the early battles, after sweeping all before them in a long charge, the Kansas boys were suddenly surprised to find Mauser bullets coming from the rear. After some difficulty a tree was located in which an insurgent was hidden. The foliage was so dense that a whole squad could have been hidden in the tree. The little bullets whizzed around them, wounding several. Volley after volley was fired into the tree before the deadly Mauser came tumbling down, knocking from branch to branch until it finally lay harmless on the ground. As the man still remained in the tree, the Kansas boys decided to investigate. They found away among the top branches, the body of an old Filipino. He had lost one leg in a former trouble, probably in a fight with the Spanish. He had been helped to his perch by friends, and tied to the trunk of the tree. It had evidently been his intention to sacrifice himself, as he could hardly have loosened the ropes.

THAT THREE MILLION.

Gen. Brooke May Send It Back—Can't Get the Army Roll.

(Associated Press Night Report.)

HAVANA, March 30.—[By West Indian Cable.] Gov. Gen. Brooke has almost made up his mind to send the \$3,000,000 back to the United States, if the Cuban military assembly does not give up the army roll.

"You may as well do so and not trifle much longer," said Secretary Alger, when discussing the matter two days ago in conference with Gens. Brooke and Gomez. The latter said that such a course would serve the Assembly right. Anyway, the impression is spreading that the Governor-General may return the money to Washington, and it is stirring up fresh feeling against the assembly. Gen. Ernest Portuondo, chairman of the Executive Committee of the assembly, three days ago, asked for the rolls.

"Do you come from Gen. Brooke?" asked Portuondo.

"Yes," replied Gen. Ernest. "Officially or unofficially?"

"I come unofficially," answered the American officer.

"Then I cannot give them up," retorted Portuondo. "I can only do so on official recognition."

A file of United States troops would probably be sent to take the rolls if the military administration knew exactly where they were, but there is a feeling that a military force made and the administration placed in the light of overanxiety, and possibly be laughed at.

In the course of a conversation with an old friend from San Domingo today, Gen. Gomez said: "I am ready to go home. I am tired of this jangle with the assembly. I have a manifest something about these people which I did not know before. They are an ungrateful people. They do not appreciate that the United States government has done for them a service which I am assured these assembly commissioners have run off again to the United States to beg for money, while I, who have a wife in San Domingo, have not money enough to bring her here. But there I have a house and might be sure of enough to live on. I am old and tired and I feel like going back."

The organization of the so-called Cuban national party is proceeding. Meetings are held nightly, and today the promoters issued a manifesto to the people of Havana, calling upon them to unite their efforts to organize ward committees with a view of disseminating information preparatory to a national convention. This movement, it is said, is due to the approaching elections, but it has already developed a split in eastern districts, where the Cuban Federalists have organized to promote a republic. The latter under-taking is not recognized here. In Havana the national party finds its opponent in the Liga Patriótica, an outgrowth of the recently dissolved Liga Patriótica, which is working along the same general lines. These disconnected efforts to establish a national party, regretted by the best Cuban element, is ultimate disaster is clearly foreseen.

THE DEAD AMERICANS.

Awful Cargo of the Transport Crook Is Being Unloaded.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, March 30.—The United States transport Crook, with the bodies of 686 American soldiers and civilians who lost their lives in the American-Spanish war, was moored alongside the government dock in Brooklyn today, and the work of discharging her cargo was commenced. Capt. Buck, with Co. L of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, awaited the arrival of the vessel.

The work of transferring the remainder of the caskets from the ship to the dock will probably occupy the greater part of three days, as the boxes are only swung over at the rate of one every five minutes. When the caskets reached the floor of the dock they were put on a litter and carried by four men to different parts of the

Shawknit STOCKINGS out wear any others two to one.

Double Thread Double Wear.

Orders taken for Silk Hosiery and Underwear.

Bumiller & Marsh, Hatters, Haberdashers, Shirt Makers. 123 S. SPRING.

YOU WILL FIND

Dr. Liebig's Health Coffee

ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT. ABSOLUTELY The Best.

PRICE 15 CENTS PER TIN.

Ville de Paris



221-223 SOUTH BROADWAY.

The finishing touches of the Easter costume will be completed today and tomorrow. Hundreds of people will purchase at our glove counter the finest glove ever seen for the money.

Others will be charmed by the parasols, and still others will reach out for the neckwear. But perhaps you've neglected getting your new gown—too late yet. Look at this beautiful costume, only \$10, and this covert jacket at \$5.95, ready for you in an hour, as perfect in fit and style as your dressmaker's best effort. The dressing is easy, among so many pretty styles.

wharf, so that identification by relatives or friends would be facilitated. Lieut. Robinson of Ohio, who went to Cuba for the purpose of identifying bodies, is ill with typhoid fever. He was removed to the Long Island Hospital. The wife of Brig.-Gen. Ezra Evers is also sick. She was removed from the Crook to the Park-avenue Hotel, this city.

Creedon Gets a Root. MEMPHIS (Tenn.) March 30.—Dan Creedon of Australia and Jack Root of Chicago have been matched to box twenty rounds for a \$1500 purse before the South Memphis Athletic Club, Friday, April 17. The Tennessee Derby will be run on that date.

The Hub's Clothing Challenge

Saves You Dollars Where Others Save You Dimes.

Men's Business Suits. Strictly all wool, plaids, checks and fancy mixtures, actual value \$7.50. Challenge Price..... **\$3.95**

Men's Better Quality Business Suits. Strictly all wool fancy cassimeres and tweeds, stylish cut and perfect fitting, actual value \$9.00. Challenge Price..... **\$5.00**

Men's Handsome Suits. Pure all wool cassimeres, several different patterns, and all cut in the latest styles, actual value \$10.50. Challenge Price..... **\$6.50**

Men's Fine Suits. Hundreds of handsome patterns, Scotch chevrons, tweeds and fancy worsteds, faultlessly made and trimmed, actual value \$12.50. Challenge Price..... **\$7.95**

Men's Finer Business and Semi-Dress Suits. Equal to fine custom-made garments, all styles, plain and fancy worsteds, serges, etc., actual val. \$15. Challenge Price..... **\$9.65**

Men's Finest Suits. Worsteds, fancy chevrons and serges, single, double-breasted and frock styles, elegantly tailored throughout, actual value \$18.00. Challenge Price..... **\$12.50**

Men's Very Swellest Suits. The pride and cream of the woolen market, finest of imported worsteds and chevrons, nobbiest of designs and effects, actual value \$20 and \$22. Challenge Price..... **\$15.00**

Challenge Sale of Men's New Spring Top Coats. Men's Handsome Top Coats—Faintly tailored, wide satin piped French facings, and satin sleeve linings, are bound to please, fit and satisfy the most fastidious, actual value \$12.50. Challenge Price..... **\$7.95**

Men's Silk-Lined Top Coats. The acme of style, perfect fit and durability, light and dark tan shades, short and medium lengths, expert tailored throughout, actual value \$20. Challenge Price..... **\$12.50**

Spring Hats. Big Offering, Friday and Saturday, at **\$1.15** Worth \$2.

Special Easter Offering Boys' Strictly All-wool Knee-Pants Suits, Sizes 3 to 15 years, in blue, black, gray and tan, and neat checks, worth \$2.50, and Saturday's price... **\$1.50**

THE HUB FOR FINE CLOTHING-HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS. 154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.



UTAH BATTERY IN GEN. H. G. OILS'S BRIGADE.

been found with their throats cut. This is understood to indicate that they were thus punished for refusing to fight. It is now believed that the insurgents' faith in Aguinaldo is destroyed. Aguinaldo, with his family, is said to be preparing to flee from Malolos.

Gen. MacArthur is making ready an armored railroad car for future operations.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the flying column, with the Third Artillery, and the Montana and Kansas volunteers on the left of the railroad, and the Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Nebraska volunteers on the right, started for Boca across two miles of open field. The insurgents began to the immediately, and continued until the troops reached the river at Boca. The American troops never wavered. The Nebraska regiment swung in from the extreme left and doubled up the insurgents' left, at the river. The insurgents ran, after some rails had been removed from the railroad. Wounded insurgents reported that the enemy had retreated to Malolos.

In the Pennsylvania regiment there was one killed and five wounded. The Kansas regiment lost one officer, and fifteen privates wounded. In the Montana regiment, five were wounded, and in the Nebraska regiment, one man was killed and ten wounded. The Americans' advance was wonderfully rapid, considering that the enemy destroyed the bridges and cut the rails. There was no resistance at Boca. The troops advanced quickly in contracted line to the town of Guiguinto. The Pennsylvania regiment crossed Malila, which is the center of European interests. It could not be left to the mercy of revolutionists.



CHURCH AT CALOOCAN USED AS STORE DEPOT.

the woods ahead, opened a heavy fire. Then the Kansas regiment and a battalion of the South Dakota regiment rushed over the bridge under fire. Two of the Utah Battery guns and one Colt rapide also came into action. The insurgents had made trenches across the railroad. Our loss was several killed and more than twenty wounded before the insurgents were driven off.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Under this date, Gen. Oils from Manila forwards to Adj.-Gen. Corbin the following additional casualties:

March 28—Killed:

Bert T. Clark, private, Co. A, Second Oregon.

Wounded—Co. L, Capt. H. Wells, stomach, spent ball, slight; Sgt. W. Wilson, hand, slight; Private Charles R. Robert, leg, slight; Frank E. Adams, side, severe; Benjamin F. Smith, Jr., legs, severe.

Injured—Co. K, quartermaster's serjeant, E. D. Colgan, leg, slight; Co. M, Private Edward Jacques, hand, slight.

March 29, Second Oregon: Wounded—Private Frank C. Woodruff, heel, moderate; Co. C, E. G. Thornton, hand, moderate.

March 29, Third Nebraska: Private James J. Boyle, Co. B, Wounded: Co. B, First Sgt. Robbins, scalp, moderate; Co. D, Private Charles Knapp, thigh, severe; Co. E, Bruce McKay, shoulder, severe; Co. E, Private Gustave Meier, knee, severe; Co. G, Private Lewis Reed, chest, severe; Co. H, Private Emory W. Crossman, arm, moderate; Charles H.

America, through no fault of her own, has been made responsible for the good government of the Philippines, and is bound to suppress Aguinaldo as we suppressed Arabi Pasha, for the protection of European interests in Egypt.

It may be possible, hereafter, to give the Philippines local self-government, even independence, but for the present it is absolutely necessary to secure peace at Manila for the maintenance of the commerce of the islands. If, by threatening this, the Filipino government made it impossible for the fault lies with itself and not with the United States, for the present gallant troops in the Newer West are the mandatories of civilization in Europe, and are carrying on the war in the interests of peace.

RECRUITS AND FREIGHT.

(Associated Press Night Report.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The transport steamer Charles Nelson sailed this afternoon for Manila. She had 900 tons of freight, which is to be equally divided between the commissary and quartermaster departments. Lieut. Alfred Aloe of the Eighteenth United States Infantry was in command of sixty-six recruits, a number of whom are for the hospital corps. The Nelson carried a large number of coffins, in which the remains of American soldiers will be brought back to this country.

BIDS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) March 30.—General passenger agents of the various western lines running out of St. Louis have been asked by United States Quartermaster Smith to forward him at

meetings of that character a little later rather than just now.

"We do not yet know whether the insurgent army is to be a permanent one or whether there is to be a speedy submission of the overwhelming power of the United States. No matter during this whole discussion has successfully challenged and no man will successfully challenge."

First—The affirmation that under the Constitution of the United States the acquisition of territory, as of other property, is not a constitutional end, but only a means to a constitutional end, and that, while the making of new States and providing a national defense are constitutional ends, so that we may acquire and hold territory for those purposes, for the governing of subject people it is not a constitutional end, and that there is, therefore, no constitutional warrant for acquiring and holding territory for that purpose.

Second—That to leave our own country to stand on foreign soil is in violation of the warnings of our fathers, and of the farewell address of Washington.

Third—That there was never a tropical country governed with any degree of success without a system of contract labor.

Fourth—The trade advantages of the Philippines, if there must be any, should be opened alike to all the world, and that our share of them will never begin to pay the cost of subjugation by war, or holding them in subjection in peace.

Fifth—That the military occupation of these tropical regions must be kept at the minimum cost, both to the souls and the bodies of our soldiers.

Sixth—The declaration as to Cuba

and the Philippines, which is the center of European interests. It could not be left to the mercy of revolutionists.

Seventh—That Aguinaldo and his followers, before we began to make war upon them, had conquered their own territory and independence from Spain, with the exception of a single city, and were getting ready to establish a free constitution.

Eighth—That while they are fighting for freedom and independence and the doctrine of our fathers, we are fighting for the principles that one people may control and govern another, in spite of its resistance and against its will.

Ninth—That the language and arguments of those who object to this war are, without change, the language and arguments of Chatham, of Fox, of Burke, of Barre, of Camden and of the English and American Whigs, and the language and argument of those who support it are the language and argument of George III, of Lord North, of Mansfield, of Wedderburn, of Jefferson, of John Adams, of the Tories.

Tenth—No orator, or newspaper, or preacher, being a supporter of this policy of subjugation, dares repeat in speech or in print any of the great utterances of freedom of Washington, of Jefferson, of John Adams, of Abraham Lincoln, or Charles Sumner.

ALGER FLITS ABOUT.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

HAVANA, March 30.—Secretary of War Alger left Matanzas this morning for Cienfuegos. The Secretary yesterday visited the sugar plantation of Aguacate. He was met by Maj.-Gen. Wilson, military Governor of the Department of Matanzas. He was cheered

ON THE PIANO LEGS.

HOW MRS. UNDERWOOD CUT HER OWN HEAD.

O'Melveny Says the Big Woman Made a Rush at Him and Tried to Strike Him.

HE TOOK A WHACK AT HER.

THEN PLAYED SAMARITAN AND NEXT GOT DISGUSTED.

California Miners Want an Exhibit at Paris-New San Jose Bank.

Expensive Fire at Dawson.

Southern Pacific Trains.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

TACOMA (Wash.) March 30.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special from Loomis says that E. H. O'Melveny, formerly of Los Angeles, who assaulted Mrs. Underwood at her ranch, ten days ago, has returned to Loomis and given himself up.

O'Melveny has prepared a written statement, giving his version of the matter. He declares that a conspiracy existed between Mrs. Underwood and Calhoun and Jenkins of Loomis to try to beat him out of a contract under which he is operating Mrs. Underwood's cattle ranch. His version of the assault is that he had endeavored to induce Mrs. Underwood to have a settlement of their accounts, but that she had refused. On the day of the assault she finally consented to talk the matter over, and they had some words.

Mrs. Underwood, he said, is a tall, strong woman, weighing over 300 pounds, and accustomed to hard physical labor. She lost her temper, started to leave the room and fell over a chair. She arose, black with rage, made a rush at him and tried to choke him. He struck her two or three times. She stumbled over a rug and fell, her head striking on the piano legs, cutting it badly.

He got her on a lounge, washed her face, tied up her head, and, after some talk, started for a doctor for her. After getting the doctor he returned. Then, considering the whole matter, he decided to drop it in disgust and quit. He got his horse and rode over to British Columbia. He had no idea that any charge would be preferred against him, and when he learned that a warrant had been issued, he promptly returned to meet the charges.

HE WAS FINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LOOMIS (Wash.) March 30.—E. H. O'Melveny, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., was fined \$75 and costs today for assaulting Mrs. Julia Underwood. In justification of his act, O'Melveny said that a conspiracy existed between Mrs. Underwood and Calhoun and Jenkins to try to beat him out of a contract under which he is operating Mrs. Underwood's cattle ranch.

NEW SAN JOSE BANK.

Garden City Bank and Trust Company Incorporates.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TEARS.

A touch is enough for cleanliness. That is why it lasts so.

That Stamp on Bottles.

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That Stamp on Bottles.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The restaurant men of this city have organized for the purpose of testing the validity of the war-revenue law requiring the placing of a stamp on every bottle of wine sold patrons. The restaurateurs claim the law works a great hardship, and claim that the law was not originally made applicable to restaurants. There have been two convictions under the law, in this city, and the restaurateurs will purposely violate the law to establish a test case.

Adolph Sutro's Estate Inventoried.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The second inventory of the estate of the late Adolph Sutro has just been completed, and shows that the entire estate is worth \$2,428,076, and that of this sum \$2,428,076 is invested in real estate in the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo and Alameda. The late Sutro is appraised at \$75,000, and the Sutro baths, said to be the finest in the world, are figured to be worth \$200,000.

Newspaper Man Disfranchised.

PORTLAND (Or.) March 30.—Capt. H. L. Wells, Co. L, Second Oregon Volunteers, who was wounded March 28, near Manila, is a well-known newspaper man, having been at various times employed as editorial writer on the Oregonian and Evening Telegram. He has been connected with the Oregon National Guard for many years.

Just the Best for Dewey.

VALLEJO, March 30.—It is the general belief among naval officers that the cutter McCulloch, now at Mare Island, will be ordered back to Manila, after being given a battery of 4-inch guns. When the McCulloch was detached from the Asiatic fleet and ordered to San Francisco, Admiral Dewey said to Capt. Hooper, commander of the ship, that he could better afford to let the Raleigh go than the McCulloch. The latter, owing to her light draft and handy maneuvering, is considered the best type of craft for shoal-water work.

Widow Follows Her Husband.

SAN JOSE, March 30.—J. E. Waiters, an old man, 73 years of age, died at Los Gatos yesterday, and his funeral is set for tomorrow. Last night the widow wandered away from her home, and three last evening and robbed of her Los Gatos Creek. It is not yet known whether she committed suicide, or simply died by accident in her delirium of grief.

Robbed of Their Jewelry.

SUISUN, March 30.—The residence of Andrews, a jeweler of Vallejo, was entered last evening and robbed of jewelry to the amount of \$700. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were attending the theater at the time. The occupants of the house named Chris and Edna, two men, known as Nick and Cassino, were arrested and charged with the crime.

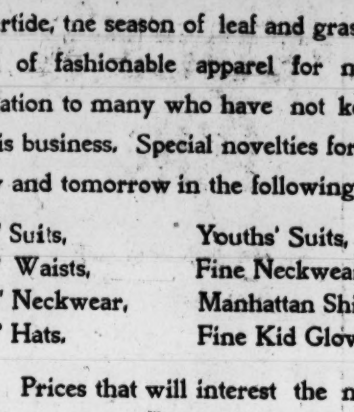
Author of Readers.

OAKLAND, March 30.—Andrew J. Rickoff, a well-known educator and author of Appleton's Readers, died at the home of his daughter in Berkeley this morning. Prof. Rickoff was for many years Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland. He had a national reputation as an educator.

Wealthy Farmer Killed.

PETALUMA, March 30.—Nick Nelson, a wealthy farmer, was killed last night while driving from this city to his home, a short distance from town. His horse became unmanageable and ran away, throwing Nelson out of the buggy. He lighted on his head and died shortly after.

Ex-Supt. Israel Lawton Dead.



London Clothing Co.

Prices that will interest the most economical people.

London Clothing Co.

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DEMOCRATIC ORATORY.

NOBLE FLIGHTS AT THE MOHAWK CLUB BANQUET.

Tell What They Think and What They Think Other People Think.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PETROIT (Mich.) March 30.—Four hundred Detroit Democrats with a considerable company of ladies enjoyed the ninety-third annual banquet of the Mohawk Club, the leading Silver Democratic organization of Michigan, responded to the toast, "The People's Party," in which the dinner was served, was gay with patriotic decorations. A life-size portrait of Col. William J. Bryan was a conspicuous feature. Letters of regret from Col. Bryan and others were read.

Hon. T. E. Tarsney, president of the club, introduced Mayor Maybury as toastmaster. The Mayor paid his respects to the trusts by saying that the trusts are the enemy of the people's interests as the capitalist greed which is culminating today, when great aggregations of capital are seeking to lower cost of production, particularly at the expense of labor.

Hon. Thomas E. Barkworth, Democratic candidate for Justice of the State Supreme Court (the bench which is occupied wholly by Republicans), responded to the toast, "Partnership and the Judiciary: Are They Always Separable?"

The principal address of the evening was the response by Congressman Lents of Ohio to the toast, "The People's Party and the Philippine Afterward." He said: "Let but one side of any case be presented to a jury, and of course a verdict would always be reached in accordance with the bias of the people are like a jury, and if selfish and designing men possessed of great wealth or political power are permitted to control and abuse the newspapers of the country, it would be the people's duty to control and use the people of the country. One of the curses of the day is the fact that a newspaper will travel around the earth while Truth is putting on her boots. There is no better illustration of this than the deeds of lies with reference to the conduct of Germany during the war with Spain."

Mr. Lents told of alleged efforts to show animosity toward the United States on the part of Germany, which he declared never existed. There was no cause, he declared, for the apprehension felt by the people of trouble with Germany. Said he: "The facts conclusively have been given out by the State, the War or the Navy departments, or the Chief Executive while making political speeches in the West, the South and New England. Why could not the administration, while decorating the graves of the southern dead, for political purposes, have also dropped in a word or two of explanation for patriotic purposes and relieved the people of the thought of new graves and all the horrors of war with Germany? For that would not have been a war with Spain. The contrast between Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley grows wider and wider every day. It was Lincoln who could say: 'Let us have but one war at a time.' It was William McKinley who could remain silent and silent throughout this campaign of falsehood and misrepresentation."

Mr. Lents denounced what he called the "whitewash" of Secretary Alger, and said: "Alger Corbin and Sampson, who were never near a fight are promoted and rewarded. Schley and Miles who whipped the Spaniards at every turn in the line without sacrificing our own soldiers, are disgraced and slandered. This war is a disgrace to this country. Spain's sense of justice, or is this America's national honor? Let the memories of Jackson and Lee, of Grant and Sherman answer."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At a conference of longshoremen at Cleveland, at which longshoremen from various parts of the country were represented, it has been decided to demand that the ore unloaders' scale be advanced to 11 cents.

Day Dispatches Condensed.

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SPORTING RECORD

WHEN TAYLOR RIDES

HE HOPES IT WILL BE WITH
L.A.W. SANCTION.

The French Middle-distance Cycling
Champion Has Asked for a
Reinstatement.

LINTON TO MEET M'DUFFIE.

IT WILL BE A RACE WITH UNLIMITED
PACEMAKERS.

Kentucky Association's Race Track
Is Doomed—Weather Showery at
New Orleans—Good Racing
on Oakland Track.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, March 30.—Edouard
Taylor, the French middle-distance
cycling champion, who rode in this
country throughout last year, and was
suspended by the L.A.W. for riding in
outlaw races, has asked to be rein-
stated.

A match race of twenty-five miles
has been arranged between Tom Lin-
ton and Eddie McDuffie to take place
during the world's championships at
Montreal in August. The race is to be
with unlimited pacemakers.

CORBETT'S "HOLY SHOW."

The Pugilist's Wife Tells Her Trou-
bles to a Policeman.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] James J. Corbett and his
wife had an argument at One Hundred
and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth
avenue, shortly before 10 o'clock to-
night, and the vehemence of their re-
marks attracted a crowd. Finally Mrs.
Corbett ran across the street to Police-
man Snyder and grabbed him about the
neck.

"Officer," she said, "for God's sake
please protect me from him. I demand
that you protect me."

Snyder stood undecided. Corbett
followed his wife slowly across.

"Keep quiet, Vera," he said. "Do you
want to make a holy show of me?"

The policeman took his cue from
Corbett, and advised that the two get
into a cab and go away quietly. Mrs.
Corbett wanted the policeman to come
along and protect her, but at last al-
lowed her husband to put her in a
cab and step in after her.

"Just drive around through the
park," says Corbett's orders to the
driver. About four weeks ago the Cor-
betts had a similar scene at One Hun-
dred and Twenty-fourth street and
Seventh avenue.

ARKANSAS DERBY.

Opening of the Racing Season on
Little Rock Track.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), March 30.—

The racing season opened at Little
Rock this afternoon with the most fa-
vorable conditions, and one of the most suc-
cessful meetings in the history of the
Arkansas Jockey Club is assured. The
weather this morning was cloudy and
threatening, but at noon the sun burst
forth. All interest was centered in the
derby. The distance is one mile and
five candidates were elected to face the
starter. They were: Prince Mc-
Clurg, Hardee Pardee, Leo Planter,
Leo Planter and Mona S. Prince McClurg
and Hardee Pardee were coupled in
the betting.

THE SUMMARY.

Four furlongs: The Rush won, Red
Cross second, Special Notice third;
time 0:54.
Six furlongs: Gen. Magruder won,
Thanksgiving second, Granby third;
time 1:17.
Four furlongs: Unsightly won, Lis-
sie McCarthy second, Ben Brush third;
time 0:54.

Arkansas Derby, one mile: Prince
McClurg, 112 (Van Dusen) coupled
with Hardee Pardee, 2 to 5, and Leo
Planter, 119 (Everett), 8 to 5, dead heat;
Hardee Pardee, 115 (T. Burns), third;
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and half urlogs: Kitty Kelly, 112
(J. Reiff), 5 to 1, won; John Kestine,
112 (Hennessy), 3 to 1, second; Lo-
mond, 115 (Thorpe), 11 to 10, third;
time 0:54. La Amiga also ran.
Mile and eighth, selling: David
Tenney, 110 (Thorpe), even, won; Mo-
rinel, 105 (Jones), 3 to 2, second; Mis-
tleton, (McNichols), 5 to 1, third; time
1:05. No other starters.
One mile, free handicap Rosomonde,
105 (Bullman), 7 to 2, won; Recreation,
87 (J. Reiff), 5 to 1, second; Olinthus,
104 (E. Jones), 9 to 2, third; time 1:41.
Toomast, Hohenzollern and Frohm
also ran.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The
weather was showery and the track
fast.

Six furlongs, selling: Cotton Plant
won, Command second, McAlburt third;
time 1:14.

Five furlongs: True Fit won, Myrtle
Gibbs second, J. Lucille third; time
1:02.

Mile and three-sixteenths, selling:
Sutton won, Woodruff second,
Priskal third; time 2:02.

Seven furlongs: Crest won, Gold
Fox second, Kingsley third; time
1:27.

Mile and twenty yards, selling: Sal-
vator won, C. C. C. second, Caslin
third; time 1:46.

Seven furlongs, selling: Scrivener
won, Nannie L. second, Prince of In-
dia third; time 1:32.

Where Yale Got Left.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—George
town defeated Yale this afternoon by a
score of 9 to 4.

BUNDES KRIEGERFEST.

German Military Societies to Have a
Reunion in Chicago.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, March 30.—A Bundes
Kriegerfest, a reunion of delegates from
all the German military societies of the
United States, will take place in Chi-
cago August 13-15. Chicago has fifteen
of the societies, but more than sixty
from other parts of the country have
decided to participate.

"The Bundes Kriegerfest will be one
of the greatest German-American af-
fairs undertaken in this country," said
a well-known German-American, in
discussing the reunion. "Large excu-
sions made up not only of military so-
cieties, but of all other classes of Ger-
man-Americans are expected from all
parts of the United States. To arouse
the enthusiasm of the whole German-
American population of the country the
Chicago societies have decided to pub-
lish a special newspaper called the Fest
Zeitung, in three editions, which will
be edited by a number of experienced
German newspaper men.

"Each of the three editions—those of
June, July and August—will contain
thirty-two pages or more, illustrated
with pictures of the different preside-
nts of all the societies, views of Chicago,
etc. Many of the editorials will be
written by men of very high standing
in the United States and Europe. Al-
together the Fest Zeitung will surpass
any other publication of the kind in
German-American history. The paper
will be circulated in all parts of the
United States and Europe."

Subscription Lists Opened for the
Jewish Colonial Trust.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, March 30.—In pursu-
ance of resolutions adopted at the Zion-
ist Congress in Basle, Switzerland, in
August of last year, subscription lists
were opened today in London and New
York for the Jewish colonial trust,
which is to be established with a pre-
liminary capital of \$10,000,000 to con-
duct the financial operation of the
Zionist movement. The subscription
list will remain open for a month, in
which time it is expected the capital
will be subscribed many times over.

The trust is to be known on the con-
tinent of Europe as the Jewish Colonial
Bank (limited). The preliminary capi-
tal of \$10,000,000, which it is intended
to be increased later to \$50,000,000,
to be divided into 1,999,900 ordinary
shares of \$5 each, and 100 "founders"
shares, also of \$5 each.

"Founders" shares are to be held
jointly by the members of the council
and their nominees, and while they will
not participate in the profits of the
bank, the holders will in all matters
affecting enterprises to advance the
Zionist movement, have an equal vot-
ing power to that of all other share-
holders present at the general meeting.

The purpose of this provision is to pre-
vent the trust from being turned from
its primary object, that of aiding and
promoting Zionism, into purely com-
mercial channels.

In matters outside of the ordinary
banking business the council will be
represented by board of three gov-
ernors, nominated by it. In ordinary
commercial matters, however, the
authority of the directors shall be su-
preme.

THREE THOUSAND MILES.

Nicola Tesla Expects to Telegraph
That Distance Without Wires.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, March 30.—Nicola
Tesla, while expressing interest of Sig.
Marconi's achievement of telegraphing
across the British Channel without
wires, shows his admiration temper-
ately, however, because he expects in
a short time to go the young Italian a
great many better. Marconi has tele-
graphed thirty-two miles without wires,
Tesla expects to telegraph 3000 miles.
Marconi's achievement, which caused
so much amazement in scientific as
well as popular circles, will, according
to Mr. Tesla, be improved on very soon.

"The distance," he said, "that is
not very far. Not far enough to give
a hint of the real possibilities of wire-
less telegraphy. When I complete the
work which has absorbed me for the
past two years, I shall do much more
than that."

"How far do you expect to telegraph,
Mr. Tesla?"

"From here to Europe," he replied.
"The necessary thing is to protect these
conductors from outside influences, to
insulate them completely, as I were, I
believe that I have done this."

Sheet Steel Combination.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Even-
ing Post is reported that a sheet-
steel combination is about to be ef-
fected. It is said the combination
will control almost all the sheet-steel
output of the country.

Suicide of a Passenger.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), March 30.—The
A. L. steamer Alameda, Capt. Lowe, which
ouched here on her way from Port Limon
to New York, reports that one of her pas-
sengers, Louis Muller of New York, bound
for Cuba, committed suicide this morning
for some unknown reason.

The Mexican Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Mexi-
can Ambassador, Señor Don Manuel Azpiroz,
presented his credentials to President McKinley
today. The formal expressions between the
two were especially cordial and each remarked
with pleasure upon the existing friendly re-
lations between the two powers. Both Presi-
dent McKinley and Ambassador Azpiroz
spoke of the death of the late Minister Ro-
mero in feeling terms.

Held for Hypnotizing Stock.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Fernando Baltes,
formerly president of the Merchants and
Traders' National Bank, was held in \$5000
bail for trial today in the Police Court
on the charge of hypnotizing 300 shares of the
stock of the bank belonging to Fernando Baltes
in feeling terms.

'Most any one can
make a pill that may

Ayer's
Pills

are the pills that will.

'Nuf sed.

THAT "BUM BEEF."

CHUNKS OF IT WERE CUT OUT AND
CONDEMNED.

Lieut. George O. Gampper of the
First Ohio Cavalry Testifies—Im-
possible to Keep the Meat Good
for Any Length of Time.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The beef
inquiry court's session began at 2
o'clock this afternoon, with the testi-
mony of George A. Gampper, a clerk
living in Cincinnati, O., who was a
lieutenant in the First Ohio Cavalry
while the troops were camped at Lake-
land, Fla. For a time he occupied the
position of brigade commissary. He
described the manner of receiving the
fresh beef at the depot, and said it
came in an ordinary express car,
wrapped in burlap bagging. Two or
three total assignments of meat were
rejected.

He stated that much of the beef
had been sour, acrid and bitter, and
emitted a disagreeable odor when the
burlaps were removed. There were
spots of a light greenish hue on the
beef when the bags were removed,
showing that it was tainted. Gampper
said that on one occasion he and other
agents for Armour & Co. was present,
his attention was called to the spots,
and he replied that the beef was all
right, saying, "and Gampper's spots
are due to the chemicals we put on
the meat to preserve it, and pre-
vent its spoiling within the sixty hours
called for by the contract."

This agent said that it was impos-
sible to keep the beef in good condition
for that length of time. He stated,
however, that he never saw the meat
beef in tin boxes. This he did
but the meat continued to come with
the spots on it.

Gampper then presented a memoran-
dum kept by Capt. Carmichael, pre-
decessor as brigade commissary,
showing what meat had been rejected
from the lot to the 17th of August.
This showed that the total consig-
ment was rejected on the 15th, 16th and
17th of August; that 282 pounds were
refused on the 15th of August, and
that no entries were made on two other
days. On some occasions chunks were
cut out of the meat and condemned.

Gampper thought Morehouse was the
agent who had spoken of the use of
chemicals. The conversation had
taken place in the presence of Capt.
Carmichael (who afterward committed
suicide), and Dr. Castle.

Gampper had gotten the impression
that some kind of a liquid compound
had been used for preserving the meat,
but he had not given the matter much
attention, as he supposed that if
chemicals had been used they were
harmless. Gampper was then excused
subject to recall.

Maj. C. Webb, who was Gen. Law-
ton's inspector-general, gave testi-
mony concerning the meat. He said
the Santiago campaign, referring es-
pecially to the canned roast beef.

"It was not food," he said. "It was
non-nutritive, stringy, fibrous and had
no taste. It looked like the fag-ends
of beefsteak. It was opening your
mouth and letting the mean shine into
it. It was not satisfying, something
we did not want, and could not give
away, even to the Cuban troops, who
preferred hard bread."

Maj. Webb said that he had
tried to eat the beef occasionally, when
very hungry, but never received any
satisfaction from it. He said the
vegetables were procurable, when it
was used as hash to some advantage.

You do not then regret it as a
suitable ration for the army?"

"I do not," Maj. Webb replied. "It
is a weighty thing to carry, and it is
a waste of time to eat it."

Maj. Webb said that he had found
the refrigerator beef generally good,
though some of it became putrid in
the hot climate. He had never heard
of embalmed beef until he returned
north.

Col. C. A. Wood, purchasing officer
for the commissary department at
New York, was recalled. He said he
had rejected some tenders of canned
roast beef, but he did not remember
the names of the bidders in any such
cases.

HAD GOOD INTENTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Col.
Woodruff stated that, in one instance,
canned beef which had been shipped to
Liverpool, Eng., was brought back to
this country and sold for the use of
the army. This purchase amounted to
350,000 pounds. The beef, as he under-
stood it, had been stored in Armour's
warehouse in Liverpool, and had been
sent abroad with the view of selling
it to the British government. Col.
Woodruff had letters read from repre-
sentatives of various firms engaged in
canning beef, all saying that the beef
sold to the army was of first-class qual-
ity, and of the same quality as the beef
shipped to foreign countries and sold
to the Navy Department in large quan-
tities.

The witness said he heard many
complaints concerning this beef from
officers returning from Cuba, but that
one or two of them spoke favorably
of it. He also said that a considerable
quantity of the beef sent to Cuba had
been returned to New York, and that
he had tested it and found it to be in
excellent condition and palatable food.

In conclusion, Col. Woodruff asked per-
mission to make a remark as the sen-
ior officer of the subsistence depart-
ment, saying: "Whether it succeeded
or not, the subsistence department
was animated by a desire to do all it
could for the benefit of the line of
the army."

Morehouse, Armour's agent at Tampa,
was then recalled. He said there had
been two instances in which the en-
tire proffer of meat had been rejected
at Lakeland, and on three or four oc-
casions a portion of the consignment
had been refused. He recalled a visit to
Lakeland, early in August, when one

consignment was rejected, and to his
surprise found the beef laying on the
platform. He had then had a con-
sultation with Capt. Carmichael, but
he did not remember that there was
any other person except Lieut. Dixon.
He did not remember to have seen
Lieut. Dixon, who had ever met Lieut. Gampper.
Who had testified that Morehouse
had said the meat had been treated to a
chemical process for preservation. On
questions had been addressed to him
concerning the chemical preservation
of the meat. He had never used any
expression to anyone to indicate that
chemicals had been used.

Cross-examined, Morehouse said he
believed his memory as to the rejec-
tions would be more reliable, with the
exception to dates, than the memo-
randum of a commissary officer of the
army.

World's Fair Subscriptions.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Nearly \$1,000,000
of the \$5,000,000 that the citizens of St. Louis
have been called on to subscribe for the
World's Fair in 1904 has been pledged. It is
now estimated that the entire stock of the ex-
position corporation will be disposed of be-
fore May 1, the date ex-Gov. Francis
Pickens is to have been raised the en-
tire amount. From authoritative sources it
is learned that \$10,000 has been sub-
scribed by the Finance Committee has not yet made the
list public.

Reported Plot Against the Czar.

PARIS, March 30.—The Echo de Paris to-
day publishes a sensational dispatch from
Copenhagen saying a plot against the Czar,
in which his mother and M. Pobedonostseff,
the head of the Holy Synod, are implicated,
has been discovered. The object the con-
spirators being to take advantage of the state
of the Czar's health to remove him from
power and confide the government to his
uncle, who is classed as a notorious reac-
tionary.

Ice for Manila.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Bids were opened
today at Division Army Headquarters
for the construction of a large combination
refrigerating and ice-manufacturing plant
for the government at Manila. The bid of \$155,
192 by the Delavan Refrigerator Machinery
Company of New York was the lowest. There
were several other bids, including \$265,820
by the Vetter, Milwaukee, and \$215,613
by the Frick Company of Waynesboro, Pa.

Canadian Telegram to Dawson.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Consul Brush
at Incho informs the State Department that
the Canadian government has decided to con-
struct a telegraph line between Lake Hen-
nett and Dawson City at once, and that it
has also decided to terminate telegraphic con-
nections between the Yukon and the
Yukon Territory. He says the Dominion au-
thorities regard the telegraph line as im-
portant from the standpoint
of the national safety to permit it to go out-
side of government control.

Canadian Tobacco Not Wanted.

WINDSOR (Ont.), March 30.—Mr. McCre-
gor, M.P., has been in Montreal interviewing
Sir William C. MacDonald, the tobacco man-
ufacturer, on the question of encouraging the
Canadian tobacco-growers by using at least a
portion of their products, and McCregor was
led positively that the firm would not use a
pound of the Canadian article.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—

And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE - ONE SURREY HORSE, FROM
18 yrs old, beautiful bay, can be
sold at once; parties going east. Can
be seen today at ST. GEORGE STABLE, 31
St. George St. 31

FOR SALE - 1 SPAN YOUNG MULES,
heavy harness and wagon; also 2 fine drive
horses, 1 yearling colt, 1 yearling filly, and 1
long colts; bred by Gen. J. H. Boyle, Bay
Hills, Cal. Call at 737 BOYLE AVE., Bay
Hills, Cal. 21

FOR SALE - THORNBURGH JERSEY
heifers and cows, rich and large milk
producers; excellent stock for dairy
farms. See D. LIST, 23 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE - JUST ARRIVED FROM THE
north with carload of well-broken horses
also span mules, weight 2500 lbs., at DA-
VIDSON'S, 1000 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE - AT SAN RAFAEL RANCH,
Gartanza, several graded Jersey cows,
fresh; also work horses; payment taken in
advance.

FOR SALE—LARGE WORK TEAMS, \$75 to \$125; each team weighs from 2400 to 3600 lbs. Call at 309 and 311 ALAMO ST.

FOR SALE—WHITE AND BROWN LEG HORSES, good setting, E per 100, S. FLOWER ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: ONE OF BEST-BRED, HANDY, FOOT roadsters in the city, 203 W. FIRST ST.

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S driving horses, E. L. Mayberry, 103 S. BROAD.

FOR SALE—NINE NEW CARS; BULLS and COWS, NITS, 65 E. WASHINGTON.

FOR SALE—FINE FRESH COW; LARGE rich milker; cheap. 2127 HOOVER ST. 2

LIVE STOCK WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO LIGHT horses suitable for light work; must be good and cheap. Address 1435 UNION AVE.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESSE and spring wagon, suitable for farm use; must be cheap. Call early. 733 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED - HORSES, GOOD
city limits, \$2.50 per month
for. 1701 TEMPLE. Tel. ma

WANTED - BELGIAN HARES FOR DGE
and young. 1722 S. FLOWER ST., L. A. 24
WANTED - 4 PACK ANIMALS AND DRIVERS
ex. f BAKER IRON WORKS. 2

PHYSICIANS—

DR. MINNIE WELLS, OFFICE 127 E. THIRD.
Hours 10 to 4. Consult free an experienced
doctor of nearly 25 years standing.

prompt relief in all female troubles; invites doubtful cases; all forms of electricity; 13 years in city. "Dr. Minnie Wells is well known to me. She is a critical and careful physician, having a successful experience in all gynecological practice." J. M. D., M.D., State Prof. Clin. Surg., St. Louis.

DR. NEWLAND'S PRIVATE HOME FOR LADIES before and during confinement; everything first-class; special attention paid to all female irregularities. Office, STIM-SON BLOCK, 304-206. Hours, 10-12, 1-3.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, Rooms 133-134-135, Stim-SON Block, Special attention given to obstetrics and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

DR. SOMERS TREATS SUCCESSFULLY

years' experience; consultation
213-214, CURRIER BLOCK, 2
Dr. ELIZABETH J. PALMER

all diseases of women; consultation free and confidential. 322 S. SPRING ST., over Owl Drug store. Tel. red 2042.

DR. R. F. CLARK—KIDNEY DISEASES and diseases of women. BYRNE BLOCK, Third and Broadway.

DR. GARRISON, CANCER AND TUMOR specialist. 123 S. MAIN. 4

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CHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.
rooms 20 to 28, 107 N. Spring st. Painless
extracting, filling, crown and bridge work;
exhibits rubber plates; pure gold fillings, 75c
up; all other fillings, 50c up; cleaning teeth,
50c; solid 22-k. gold crowns and bridge work,
\$2 up; a full set of teeth, \$5. Open even-
ings and Sunday forenoons.

DAMS BROS' DENTAL PARLORS, 239 1/2 S.
Spring st. Painless filling and extracting;
plates from \$4; all work guaranteed; estab-
lished 13 years. Sunday 10 to 12. Tel. brown
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M And Mechanical
FOR SALE—PIPE TOOLS. ST

FULTON ENGINE WORKS, FOUNDERS
and machinists, cor. Chavez and Ash sts.
IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950
to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION—

MRS. F. RIDGON WILLIAMS, PIANOFORTE
Instruction, 614 S. Main. Ref's: Blanchard
Piano Co., L. A.; Edward Schirner, Berlin.

RAILROAD REC

TREAT FOR THE ORPHANS.
Free Ride to Sierra Madre and Return—Here in Private Cars.
 Tomorrow the Santa Fé Company will give a treat to all the inmates of the Orphans' Home, in the way of a free ride to Sierra Madre and return. There are 150 of the poor little tots, and they seldom catch a glimpse of green fields and blossoming orchards,

The handsome Wagner
at the Arcade with M

Thomas and friends aboard. Mrs. Thomas is the wife of the president of the Duluth, Lake Shore and Atlantic, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railways. The party has been in Southern California for three weeks.

Mrs. Towne, widow of the late A. N. Towne, general manager of the Southern Pacific, is in the city in her private car, accompanied by a party of friends. Various points of interest in

BURLINGTON'S MANAGING
General Manager J. Fra

"This has been an average year for our weekly Pacific Coast excursions," said Mr. Francis. "We expect the tourist traffic to hold up fairly well for the next two months. Perhaps there has been a little increase this year in second-class traffic owing to our bet-

We look to a better con-
he Santa Fé gets into San
because then the Southern

unreasonable in its demands, knowing that we can utilize the Santa Fé. The Southern Pacific is a little arbitrary some times in making us come to its demands. We have had warm rivalry this year with the southern routes."

Wickson on Farmers' Institutes.
Prof. E. J. Wickson of Berkeley arrived in the city yesterday from Burbank, where he attended the Farmers'

orth," said he, "having a
usual attention. They are
the auspices of the univer

Burbank 550 farmers attended. The interest they take is astonishing. Our purpose is to show the farmers how to study all that is essential to their welfare. It is not to incite controversy, but to pool suggestions. It was brought out at Burbank today, in the largest institute ever held, save two, that \$6.50 worth of irrigation on alfalfa could be afforded, and the hay sold for \$10 per ton." This was the first institute ever held at Burbank.

D. J. M'NAMARA of Pocat
udyen. Druggists, 50 cen

udvan doctors. fraa. 316 South Broadway.

A Great Easter Magazine.
Talks on Topics of the Season.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

FOR
APRIL 2, 1899.

Facts and Fancies About Easter.
Glimpses into the World of Art.
Bits of History and Adventure.

Special Features:

BIG CHANCES FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

How American goods are making their way into Uruguay; by Frank G. Carpenter.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL HOME.

A haven for the honorable age of the service; by Robert G. Skerrett.

VICTORIA'S AMERICAN FAVORITE.

The Viceroy of India is also a royal American woman; by A. L.

THE PASSION FLOWER'S STORY.

Told upon the mountain where the weary traveler found rest; by Luis E. D. W.

EASTER EGG ROLLING.

How the festival is celebrated at the White House; by O. T. K.

FLORENCE AND FIESOLE.

Quiet wanderings among monuments of the Renaissance; by Adele M. Donovan.

THE SUPREME MOMENT.

Incident of Admiral Schley's career which most impressed him; by Winfield S. Schley.

MR. BRISHER'S TREASURE.

How a Merciful Providence interposed between him and wealth; by H. G. Wells.

AN EASTER IN MOSCOW.

Interesting observations that obtain in the realm of the White Czar; by Althea Wood.

THE ORIGIN OF EASTER.

Curious customs observed in all countries; by L. E. W.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

A steamer that can ply through a sea of ice; by Litchfield Carolus.

DEATH TO BACTERIA.

Famous specialists prove that Roentgen's X-Rays destroy all disease germs; by Cleveland Moffett.

WHY SHOULD I BELIEVE IN IMMORTALITY?

An Easter symposium from eminent divines of all sects; by N. S. A.

THE TIMES HOME STUDY CIRCLE.

Governments of the world of today; by Albert Shaw, Ph. D.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Brilliant Easter Plumes—A lovely display for the Spring festival of dress; by Mary Dean. The Demonstrator—She is a skilled saleswoman employed to create a demand for novelties; by Lida Rose McCabe. Professional Servant Trainers—They get up clubs of servants and teach them domestic science; by Lillian Baynes. Easter Hams—They are regarded as great delicacies on Southern plantations; by Lafayette M. Laws.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Two Easter Dreams—How a pink giraffe brought happiness to two small boys; by Mabel S. Merrill. Philippa's Violet Sale—Cinderella in rags was the heroine of the fancy dress party; by Martha McCulloch Williams. Why Robin Has a Red Breast—A Great Three-cornered Fight. An Easter Monday Love Test. An Historical Easter Miracle.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS! IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.
AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

BEST MAGAZINE IN THE WEST—THE GREAT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DAILY.

All for Five Cents.



Soap-heredity.

Women who use soap don't do so because they know it's the best. Probably they haven't given a thought to the matter. They inherit the soap-habit—their mothers and grandmothers did, before them. Women who use Pearline do so, because they have used soap and Pearline, and have found Pearline to be better—more effective, saving time and rubbing; just as harmless, and more economical.

Millions of Pearline

SPECIALISTS.
Dr. Talcott & Co.
Practice confined to Diseases of
MEN ONLY
STRICTLY RELIABLE.
We Are Always Willing to Wait for Our Fee Until Cure is Effected.
We mean this emphatically and is for everybody. Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharge, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.
Corner Main and Third Streets, over Wells-Fargo. Private entrance on Third Street.

Pain in Bladder.
Incontinence of Urine.
Deposit in Urine.
General Weakness.
CURED BY HUDYAN.
50c.

H. P. BLOSSOM New Orleans, La.
IS HAPPY.
Dear Doctors—I am so happy doctors, that I feel I must speak a good word for you, and I hope it will serve to put some other sufferer upon the right track. I suffered for many months with pain in the bladder, and could not retain my water. The doctors have called my trouble Cystitis. I suppose their diagnosis was correct, but they could not cure me. I found great relief in one box of Hudyman, and now that I have taken two more boxes I feel cured. H. P. Blossom.

F. L. TALMADGE Barcham, Cal.
IS CURED.
My Dear Friends—Hudyman is a wonderful medicine surely. I took it three months for a serious bladder trouble, and am satisfied that it has cured me perfectly. I can hold my water now, and there is no more sediment in it. I have no more pain. I will do anything I can for you, since I am indebted to Hudyman for my present good health. Respectfully, F. L. Talmadge.

L. J. GLOTZBACH Arbutus, Cal.
A WELL MAN
Dear Sirs—Your Hudyman is the most valuable medicine I ever heard of, for after trying many different medicines and several doctors, to no purpose, your remedy has cured me of a chronic bladder complaint. I had always more or less pain in the bladder, and there was a thick, grayish deposit in urine. It was weakening me very much. After taking your Hudyman for a few weeks, I find all trouble removed. Yours respectfully, L. J. Glotzbach.

J. SCOTT Ash Fork, B. C.
INDORSES HUDYAN
Hudyman Doctors—Dear Doctors, I won't need any more Hudyman, for all symptoms have disappeared. I feel certain that I am cured for I have no more pain in region of bladder, and have gained in weight and strength. I gave my last package to a friend of mine who has bladder trouble, and he says that he is improving. I can truthfully attest as to the merits of your wonderful medicine.—Yours J. Scott.

HUDYAN cures diseases of the Blood and Nerves, Nervousness, Weakness, Exhausted Nerve Vitality, Rheumatism, Bladder Troubles, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Headache, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Pains in Side and Back, Epileptic Fits, Palpitation of Heart, Dyspepsia, Early Decay, Constipation, all Female Weaknesses, Pale and Sallow Complexions.

Hudyman, 50c a package, or six packages for \$2.50. For sale by druggists, or send direct to the Hudyman Remedy Co., No. 316 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Cor. Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.
You May Consult the Hudyman Doctors Free. Call or write.

Weak Men, YOUNG OR OLD,
Suffering from Drains, Losses, Weak Back, Varicocele, etc., I say to you, as man to man, as physician to patient, **DRUGS NEVER CURE.** Why not use nature's own simple remedy,
ELECTRICITY,
With my Electric Belt and Supporting Suspensory I cured five thousand last year. My book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," explaining all, sent sealed, free, upon request; or, if you live near by, drop in and consult me, free of charge.
SEND FOR MY BOOK, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," IT IS MAILED FREE.
NOT SOLD IN DRUG STORES.
DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
204 S. Broadway, Corner Second.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Office hours, 9 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 1.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AT 25c PER BOX.

Free
Any person troubled with Liver Ills, such as constipation, biliousness, indigestion, etc., who will send us their names will receive by return mail a free sample of San Carlo Cathartic Tablets. Our tablets are prepared from vegetable ingredients and contain no mercury, calomel or anything which can possibly injure the most sensitive person.
San Carlo Medical Co.,
325 W. Fourth St., Los Angeles.

Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co.
Builders Hardware, Stores and Ranges, Tinning and plumbing, COMMERCIAL OR, AND COAL NOT
New Location, 412 SOUTH BROADWAY

THE MAN OF THE WEEK.



HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Anxious friends have watched for the daily reports of the condition of Hon. John Sherman, and the general announcement of his death last week came as a shock to those who were hoping for more favorable intelligence. These were relieved when the report was contradicted last Wednesday, and all are now hoping for his complete recovery. Mr. Sherman's has been an eventful life. He was born at Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823, received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1844, was a delegate to the Whig National Conventions in 1848 and 1852, and presided over the first Republican convention in Ohio, in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the winter of 1859-60; was elected to the Senate in March, 1861, and reelected in 1866 and 1871. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1877, and served as such during the administration of President Hayes. Mr. Sherman was reelected Senator to succeed Hon. Allen G. Thurman, (Dem.), and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1881; was President of the Senate from December 7, 1885, until February 26, 1887, and was reelected to the Senate in 1886 and 1892. He resigned from the Senate in 1897 to become Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet. In all of the financial legislation since the civil war, Mr. Sherman's influence has been felt. He has been prominently before three Republican National Conventions as a candidate for the nomination for President, and each time with a strong following. One of the most notable conventions ever delivered was that of Senator Garfield presenting the name of Mr. Sherman to the Chicago convention of 1880. His home is at Mansfield, O., but he spends most of his time in Washington. He is the son of John and Mary Hoyt Sherman, and traces his ancestry to Rev. John Sherman, who, with his brother Samuel, and his cousin John, emigrated from Essex, Eng., in 1634, settling in Connecticut.

POKER JOINTS RAIDED.

THREE GAMBLING DEBS CLOSED BY THE POLICE LAST NIGHT.

Managers Placed Under Arrest, but Released Upon Depositing One Hundred Dollars Cash Bail Each. More Raids to Follow.

Three of the most notorious poker joints on South Main street were raided by the police last night, just a reminder to the gambling element that the poker ordinance recently upheld by the Supreme Court is not a dead letter on the municipal statute books. The "clubs" raided were the ones known as Dunn's, at No. 113 South Main street, "Shorty's," a few doors farther south, and "Haskell's," next to the Mott Market. The raid was made at 8:30 o'clock by Sergt. Smith and Officers Fowler, Smith, Sparks, Moore and Gorman. The three clubs were entered simultaneously by the officers, who were waiting in pairs. They arrested the men in the clubs, and seized all the chips, cards, money and paraphernalia in use when the game was "pulled." There was a wild scramble among some of the players to get away when the officers appeared, as they imagined that they would be arrested. However, after the managers only, so the raid netted only five prisoners. Dunn's place was "pulled" by Sergt. Smith and Officer Sparks. Dunn himself, who is an ex-policeman, was arrested, as was his assistant, F. M. Tait. Dunn is a man of property (most of it said to have been accumulated in the gambling business since he quit the force), and soon gave satisfactory security for the appearance of himself and Tait in court. Officers F. M. Fowler and Bert Smith raided the Haskell joint, and made prisoners of James Burch and Joseph Wilson. Officers Moore and Gorman swooped down on "Shorty's" place, and nabbed a portly individual who gave the name of M. L. Robbins, who was acting as "Shorty's" manager. The three prisoners last named had a long and tedious wait at the Police Station before any one came to their rescue with bail. It was not until after 11 o'clock that \$100 cash bail was put up for each, and they were allowed to depart. The prisoners got off very easily in the matter of bail, considering that the minimum fine for violating the poker ordinance is \$500. Should they take a notion to forfeit bail rather than face trial they would save at least \$100 each, provided, of course, that they were found guilty. The officers feel very confident that they have sufficient evidence to convict. Officer Fowler has put in most of his time for several days around the poker joints accumulating evidence, and the raid last night was but the culmination of the campaign begun by him several days ago. There has as yet been but one conviction under the present anti-gambling ordinance. In that case an appeal was taken, both on the grounds of invalidity of the ordinance and insufficient evidence to convict. The upper court upheld the validity of the ordinance, but overruled the judgment of the lower court on the question of evidence. The officers think they have much stronger evidence in the present cases than in the one formerly tried. In order to get around the law forbidding the playing of percentage games the poker-room managers have of late been taking 50 cents worth of chips from each table running, every half hour. This the officers contend virtually makes a percentage game of it and places it under the ban of the law. The five defendants in the new poker cases are to be arraigned in the Police Court at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The arresting officers wish to

have it understood that this attempt at enforcing the law is no bluff. Bluffs may go in poker games, they say, but not in the matter of stopping them by the strong arm of the law. It is understood that a number of other poker joints have been spotted for raiding in the near future.

THE RALEIGH'S CRUISE.

IT WAS IN THE NATURE OF AN OVATION.

In All the British Colonies Officials of the British Army and Navy Gave the Warships a Welcome. Meeting With the Spaniards.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

FAYAL (AZORES) March 30.—Copy-righted, 1899, by the Associated Press. By Atlantic Cable.] The United States cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, from Manila, December 15, is coaling here, will coal at Bermuda April 8, and expects to reach New York on April 15.

The Raleigh has been having stormy weather in the Atlantic, but has been behaving splendidly, and proves to be a good sea boat. All are well on board. This is the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron of warships to be bound for home. She has on board a number of men who belonged to the crew of the flagship Olympia.

Many changes in the personnel of the Raleigh have been necessitated since the battle of Manila. She participated in all the movements about the Philippines in the battle of Manila Bay, the capture of the Corregidor forts, the capture of the gunboat Callao, the bombardment and capture of Subig, and the bombardment of Malate forts, forcing the surrender of Manila.

After leaving Manila December 15 the Raleigh stopped at Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Algiers and Gibraltar. In all the British colonies the officials of the British army and navy and the civilian population gave the American warship an enthusiastic welcome, showing her officers and crew every form of courtesy. Dinners with American decorations and American national music were given to Capt. Coghlan and his officers everywhere, in marked difference to the reception of the Raleigh when she left the American fleet. The quarantine from Bombay was waived and inspect the ship.

The Raleigh still has her war paint on. At Singapore she met a Spanish transport, having on board troops and sailors from Manila. Although flying a warship's pennant, the Spanish ship lowered her colors, and permission was granted the Spaniards to visit the Raleigh, where they fraternized with the American sailors, who gave them much-needed food and clothing. Many of the Spaniards showed the Americans wounds inflicted upon them by the shells of the American fleet. The quarantine from Bombay was waived at Aden.

At the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, the Raleigh met the British Mediterranean fleet, consisting of ten battleships and a number of cruisers. The British sailors extended a most cordial welcome to the Americans, and the sailors of the fleet and the soldiers of the garrison entertained the crew of the Raleigh ashore. The best of feeling prevailed. During the stay at Malta, the Raleigh was crowded with British red coats and blue jackets.

The American officers were entertained at Cairo by United States Consul Harris, and all the British and Egyptian officers were present. The French at Algiers showed a marked difference. There was no reception, except from the British and American residents, although the French officials were polite. At Gibraltar, the crew of the Raleigh saw the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral

Camara. It consisted of six ships, and was anchored across Algiers Bay. The Spanish fleet and the Raleigh sailed at the same time, and proceeded close to each other. The Raleigh hoisted the Spanish flag and saluted it. The salute was promptly returned by the Spanish admiral from his flagship, the Emperor Carlos V. The Raleigh in two years has cruised 36,000 knots.

Sunday's Coursing.

There was the usual attendance at the drawing for Sunday's coursing at Agricultural Park last evening at No. 143 South Broadway. There are two stakes, a 16-dog, puppy, stake, and a 24-dog, open, stake, besides the Orpheum Lass-Merry Maiden match race. The drawing resulted as follows:

Puppy stake (sixteen dogs)—Belle of "Frisco" vs. Her Grace, Cherry U. vs. Bluestul, Madeline vs. Mountain Lily, Queen Elsie vs. Miss Wild, Idler vs. Ida May, American Beauty vs. Ironwood, Milano vs. Gladstone, Nana vs. Gloriana.

Open stake (thirty-two dogs)—Lassie Hays vs. Master Jack, Happy Butte vs. Mollie Bays, Lass of Gowie, Fleetfoot vs. Snug, Dick L. vs. Stella, R. Fleetwing vs. Embarcadero, Rosewood vs. Headstrong.

WHITTIER.

Two Colored Men Accused of Many Thefts from Farmers.

WHITTIER, March 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] John Stokes and Frank Smith, both colored, have been on trial before Justice Baldwin, having been arrested by Constable Taylor for having in their possession two wagon loads of goods said to have been taken from farmers about Arroyo, Norwalk, Dowsen and Rivers. Their trial today was on the charge of stealing from Mr. White of Rivers. Stokes was found guilty and sent to the County Jail for 120 days. Smith was acquitted, but was immediately arrested for burglary and taken to Norwalk for trial. Most of the goods in their possession have been identified, and claimed by various farmers over the county, and several charges stand against them yet to be tried.

The Home Oil Company has just sold 50 carloads of oil to the Alamosa beet sugar factory at satisfactory prices.

Wesley Shoemaker, late of Okaloosa, Iowa, will erect a fine two-story brick block on Philadelphia street. The business rooms have been leased for a term of years.

American Railway Engineers Meet.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) March 30.—The first annual meeting of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association was held in this city today. The association is composed of the chief engineers of the various railway systems throughout the country. The following officers were elected: President, J. F. Wallace, Cincinnati; Vice-presidents, P. A. Peterson, Montreal, and W. G. Curtis, San Francisco; treasurer, W. S. Dawley, Chicago.

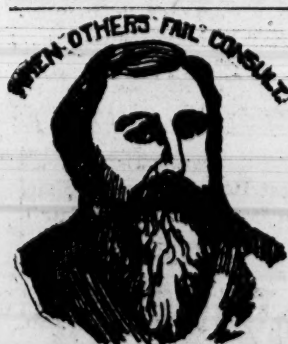
The Anti-Caroon Law.

[Williams, Ariz. News.] The press of California will win the admiration of free and independent thinkers the world over if it raises a purse to test the legality of that Works anti-cartoon law, and they will demand and receive the gratitude of a free and intelligent world after they have beaten that law by cartooning the author and supporters from off the face of the earth.

Knights of Honor.

A. H. VOIGHT, P.G.D., has returned from San Francisco, and at the session of Los Angeles Lodge last evening gave an interesting account of the Grand Lodge session.

THE Home Study Circle courses will open in The Times Sunday, April 2.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured. CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Waiting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, Including Analysis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed to cure and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12. Address.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night.

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Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
 Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor.
 Editorial Rooms, third floor.
 City Editor and local news room, second floor.
 Washington Bureau—46 Post Building.
 Eastern Agents—Williams & Lawrence, 19 Tribune Bldg., New York; 87 Washington St., Chicago.

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Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1907, 19,129
 Daily Net Average for 1908, 19,129
 Daily Net Average for 1909, 19,129
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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

THE HARBOR JUBILEE.

Every citizen of Southern California should do his utmost to make the Free Harbor Jubilee a success. This is a proposition too obvious to require special emphasis. The actual beginning of work on the construction of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of this section, and that, in itself, is worthy of commemoration in a grand jubilee such as we have never had before. The beginning of work on the harbor will also mark the culmination of one of the most stubbornly-contested fights ever waged by the public against the greed of corporate interests, seeking to thwart the will of the people and to divert public funds to the building up of a private monopoly. This contest extended over a period of some eight years, and the victory won by the people was secured only by dint of persistent, aggressive, and uncompromising insistence upon their rights, and by that eternal vigilance which is the price of success no less than of liberty. Surely, having won the good fight, against obstacles which were seemingly insuperable, and against opposition which was seemingly interminable, we have a right to "rejoice and be exceedingly glad" because of the outcome; and it is meet for us to elevate the horn of our rejoicing to the highest possible altitude.

To make the Free Harbor Jubilee a complete, unqualified, and indubitable success will necessarily require a considerable amount of money. The committee having charge of the celebration should have at its disposal, certainly, not less than \$10,000, and even more than that amount could be expended to good advantage. The amount raised, thus far, is somewhat less than \$6000. This is not enough to carry out the programme which has been prepared for the occasion. It rests with the public to say whether the celebration shall be a complete success or a partial failure.

It is not to be denied that this celebration will be a great benefit to Los Angeles in particular, and to Southern California in general. As an advertisement alone it will be worth many thousands of dollars to this city and section. In view of this undoubted benefit, would not the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, and the City Council of Los Angeles, be fully justified in making appropriation in aid of the enterprise? The Times is of opinion that both these bodies would be fully justified by the circumstances of the case in taking the action indicated.

They have full power and authority to do so, and it is certain that every dollar appropriated in aid of the celebration will be money well invested. Let the public-spirited members of the Council, and of the Board of Supervisors, take this matter under consideration, and if possible cause liberal aid to be extended this worthy undertaking, by means of generous appropriations.

The railroads, the hotels, the lodgings, the restaurants, and, in fact, all lines of business, will derive benefit from the celebration by reason of the large numbers of people who will visit Los Angeles and San Pedro on the occasion. If all will contribute something to aid the undertaking, it can be made a magnificent success. Let us have the "sneers of war" without further delay, so that the work of preparation can go forward with promptness and certainty.

Says the San Francisco Chronicle: "Our sympathies go out to the Southern Californians who bought \$5000 worth of rain-making explosives just three days too soon. The chances are now that it will cost them all of that sum to keep the powder dry until another droughty winter sets in." Evidently our esteemed contemporary has not "gotten onto" the bluff that was worked on the weather bureau down here. We didn't buy any \$5000 worth of rain-making fireworks—merely talked about it; and the next day it rained.

The brigade commanded by Gen. H. G. Otis has been strengthened by the addition of the Thirteenth Minnesota for the final assault on Malolos, and as those lads come from fighting stock we may be sure that they will join in preserving the gallant record of the other troops in that brigade. When Pennsylvania, Kansas, Montana, Minnesota, and some cannon-shooters from the regulars, get into a scrap with the esteemed enemy something is likely to happen to the aforesaid esteemed enemy, right quick.

COLLEGE PARTISANSHIP.

Whenever a college enters the arena of politics it passes beyond its legitimate sphere, violates its traditions and customs, assumes unwarranted functions, and loses the attributes of a conservative, independent institution. The unwritten law of the land rigidly excludes colleges from the domain of politics. The exertion of college influence would not be tolerated in legal or medical jurisprudence, or in theology, and a fortiori such influence cannot be permitted in the political arena—always a storm center of bitter feuds and factions. A college must be independent in all things. It is the function of a college or university to give instruction in the higher branches, and to promote independent study and research. The prime function of such institutions is to ascertain and promulgate the truth. But nothing can or will be accepted as truth—in the ordinary acceptance of this term—which has the slightest coloring or indication of bias. Hence, an institution which attempts to promulgate principles which are tainted with partisanship, cannot exert a potent influence as an exponent of truth.

Colleges occupy the position of guardians of learning, or conservators of advanced thought. But to justify such a position, to merit a full degree of public confidence, they must exercise their functions in an independent, fearless, and unbiased manner. As custodians of the public conscience they must abstain from the teaching of any special or individual views. Their function is, like that of a justice on the bench, to give the people—who occupy the position of jurors—a fair and impartial review of the whole case under consideration, and they cannot, from the nature of their position, assume any particular attitude or express views on either side of the controversy.

Executives charged with the execution of laws, or judges who are called upon to interpret laws, rarely assume a partisan attitude or discuss, in public, matters upon which they may act officially. The same reasons which create and maintain an independent non-partisan judiciary, require independent, non-partisan colleges. Churches have no business in politics, neither have colleges.

The well-defined code of ethics which preclude colleges from entering the domain of politics should serve as a bar to the exertion of partisan activity by college presidents. Offensive partisanship is equally odious and reprehensible, whether exhibited by a public officer or a college officer. College presidents who use their positions to exploit their individual views of public or private questions, forfeit all respect and confidence, divest themselves of the character of independent, high-minded teachers, and place themselves in the attitude of partisans. Then, for the sins of their executives, the colleges must suffer. The function of a teacher is to inculcate plain, unvarnished truths. It seems almost incredible that a man fit for the responsible position of a college president should so far forget the duties of his office and the delicacy of his position; should become so lost to a sense of honor and dignity, and so indifferent to public sentiment, as to enter the lists and attempt to force his personal partisan opinions upon the public. Whenever a college officer neglects to observe the unwritten code of rules in respect to public questions, or to partisan activity, he should be compelled to vacate his office. Partisan activity by a college officer is an affront to public sentiment.

Aside from other considerations, a college officer should realize the sharp line of demarcation between the principles which are current in the academic world and those which prevail in the cold, practical sphere of ordinary activities. Before an ordinary college professor can safely be permitted to enter the practical sphere of life, as an active force, he must be stripped of his academic character and divested of those influences which sway his thoughts and actions while in the collegiate atmosphere.

To the man who is schooled in the matter-of-fact arena of practical life, the entry of a college professor into the political arena is like the introduction of a bull into a china shop. The country has yet a vivid recollection of the career of Prof. Wilson as a "statesman," and the lurid disasters which attended his efforts in "reform." His tariff system. That sublime effort almost ripped the subject up the vertebral column. At last the academic mausoleum claimed its own.

The country, or at least a goodly and highly-respectable and intelligent part of it, has not forgotten nor forgiven the ridiculous—not to say disgraceful—exertions made by certain colleges to promulgate free-trade theories in this country and thus undermine the tariff system which underlies our whole industrial structure. Nor have they forgotten the irrational and virulent partisan activity of Dr. E. B. Andrews, late president of Brown University, who called down upon himself the censure of the country for his advocacy of the 16-to-1 piracy in 1896.

The exertion of collegiate influence in political affairs is contrary to well-defined traditions and customs in this country, is utterly irrational, repugnant to public sentiment, improper and unjust, and will not be tolerated. College professors who are overburdened with personal views on public questions, who become "inspired" or conceive a "mission" to warn the people, should emulate the example of Jonah and take passage to unknown parts.

PROTECTION AT PARIS GUARANTEED.

Fears have been expressed in some quarters that exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900 will not be fully protected against the copying of new designs and models which they may place on exhibition. Inventors, especially, have been cautioned against allowing new inventions to be exhibited, lest they should be copied by designing persons, to the injury of the inventor or the owner of such inventions. In order to allay these fears, so far as possible, the consular agent of France, in this city, informs *THE TIMES* that the French government has enacted special and liberal laws for the purpose of affording absolute security to inventors who take part in public exhibitions organized in France. A general law covering this matter has been in force since 1885. Furthermore, the French government has adhered to Article II of the Convention of March 23, 1883, for international protection of all industrial property; and in order to make the rights of inventors even more secure, if possible, a special measure, relating to the exposition to be held next year, is to be submitted to Parliament. It is expected that this measure will pass without opposition. It is designed to protect, during the exposition, patents which would under ordinary conditions lose the right of protection by limitation of time. Foreign manufacturers and inventors are assured, therefore, that they can send their latest inventions, designs, and discoveries to the Paris Exposition of 1900 with the certainty that full protection will be accorded them.

It is not possible to conceive a more despicable wretch than that devil's imp who sneers at the soldier who is at the front, battling for his country's flag and his country's honor, and it is inconceivable that such a creature should be found, particularly in free and intelligent America. But he is here and the cooings of his reptilian mind are frequently to be seen in the press of the country, his slimy sentences trailing across the names of men whose kick would be a distinguished honor to their detractors. Fortunately this class of sneaking rascals is small and it is fortunate for them, too, that they are able to hide behind anonymity, that their disgusted countrymen cannot visit upon them the contempt they deserve.

The troops that are fighting in the brilliant movement on Malolos are principally volunteers, and it is to be noted that no regulars ever fought with more conspicuous gallantry than the men are showing who serve under Brig-Gen. Hale and Otis. They have been in the front of the line ever since Calocan was left behind, and neither swift-running rangers, bamboo thickets, nor Filipino trenches have been able to check their triumphant advance. Cool, intrepid, alert and tireless, the splendid men of our army are daily showing that as a first-class fighting man the American has no superior and few equals. "Cheers for the living; tears for the dead."

If a prize had been offered for exhibitions of absurdity by the Legislatures of the United States, nothing more grotesquely asinine could have been produced than some of the bills that have been prepared in several different States. Next in order of absurdity following that in this State which requires signatures to articles referring to corpses and persons who ought, perhaps, to be corpses, is that in the Missouri Legislature, prohibiting the people of St. Louis from appearing on the streets after midnight without license tags!

The only thing missing in the news from the front is reference to a Yankee band playing "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight." Probably the band got its horns twisted in some of those thickets we read about and has been unable to keep up the swish of our victorious legions, who swim, yell, and shoot with equal facility.

The Philadelphia Select Council has refused to vote funds to be used in procuring purer water, and so the end of the deadly epidemic of typhoid fever is not in sight. What is needed in Philadelphia, apparently, is not so much the fool-killer as the scoundrel-killer.

Not so very long ago Aguinaldo declared that the American troops would refuse to fight the Filipinos, or words to that effect. Ag. is probably convinced, by this time, that he made a serious mistake in his estimate of the American character. As a prognosticator, our esteemed friend Ag. is

right in the Dan Burns class. You may have noticed it.

Denver is in the midst of a municipal campaign which for red-hotness makes the work going on about Malolos pale its ineffectual fires. For blood, gore, and the ground torn up we back a political campaign in an American city, the size of Denver, against any old war that has ever happened anywhere.

If Nicaragua should apply for annexation to the United States, as it is reported that she may do, the request would probably be granted. Such action would at least settle the question of a right of way for the interoceanic canal, though the new territory might at first be somewhat hard to govern.

Richard Harding Davis has given his messenger boy a medal, but so far that leather decoration which "Dick" earned in Cuba appears not to have been pinned upon his swelling "chist." The committee on leather medals should be urged to report.

The Oklahoma Legislature passed eighty-nine bills and the Governor—whose name it is Barnes, of Oklahoma—vetoed sixty-five of them. We could have used Barnes in California, for the past three or four months, to excellent advantage.

Manifestly the white man's game is not so plentiful down South as it was when the open season for negroes began a week or two ago. Either that, or the reports of the number bagged are not being given out.

The indications now point to a greater number of Democratic candidates for the Presidency in 1900 and fewer Democrats to elect them than ever before in the history of the party.

The vigor of John L. Sullivan's constitution is brought into sharp relief by the fact that "Young Griffo" has been sent to an insane asylum as a result of the excessive use of liquor.

Admiral Kauts cables, "situation improving." We notice that as soon as the Yankee gunners get to work anywhere, just such a dispatch as this is nearly always forthcoming.

The names of those towns in the island of Luzon sound as if the country over there was a replica of California. It appears to have had the same crop of saints.

Says the white man: "Oh, I don't know; it isn't so much of a burden. Watch me wade the rivers as I lug the thing into the heart of the enemy's country."

Old Glory floats over the insurgent capital, Malolos, and it is there to stay. It looks as though the beginning of the end of the cruel war was close at hand.

If Alger will look about carefully while he is in Cuba he may find a considerable fragment of a lost reputation once belonging to a Secretary of War.

But little is heard of Ambassador Choate since Envoy Extraordinary Tod Sloan, the horse ambassador, arrived in England.

If there were no water problem in San Diego nine-tenths of the fun of municipal campaigns down there would be eliminated.

Samoa probably wants it understood that that island is on the map as well as Luzon. Hence those shooting-matches.

The campaign of education is going successfully forward in the Philippines under Schoolmasters Otis and Dewey.

The Aguinaldo plan of campaign seems to be of the "fire and fall back" variety.

The Filipinos are fast preparing to embrace the Czar's disarmament proposition.

Aguinaldo's pride is being badly punctured nowadays.

Again we meet the enemy, and again they are met.

The Secretary of Agriculture has received notification from the Russian Minister at Washington, through the Department of State, that two international exhibitions will be held at St. Petersburg in May and June, 1900.

The first exhibition will be for exhibits of poultry and appliances for raising poultry, especially incubators. It will take place from May 12 to 22, instead of May 23 to 28, as originally proposed. The United States is invited to take part officially by the appointment of delegates and judges to represent the interests of farmers or of commissioners to take charge of the organization of the American section. During the exhibition a meeting of persons interested in poultry will be held at which Mr. Veshniakov, the Secretary of State, will preside. Regulations for the exhibits of fowls and the competition for incubators can be obtained by application to the Russian Minister.

The other is an exhibition of fruits, flowers, etc., under the auspices of the Russian Horticultural Society. It is to be held from May 17 to May 27. The Russian Minister says in his letter that while no lower rate is made for transportation of exhibits from the Russian frontier to St. Petersburg, they will be admitted duty free on condition of being reexported by way of the frontier station by which they entered, and their return to the frontier will be free of cost for transportation. The customs-house inspection of the exhibits will take place in the exposition building. Special cars heated and provided with water will be provided for carrying exhibits from the frontier to St. Petersburg. It is asked that reduced rates be obtained for transportation of exhibits in this country.

Further details can be obtained from the Russian Minister at Washington. E. S. LITTLE.

At the Wild Paraplane. WINNEMUCCA (Nev.) March 30.—A number of Indians ate of wild parsnips near this place yesterday. One of them is dead, and the others are in a critical condition, suffering great agony.

TRUSTS AND POLITICS.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER THESE COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL—MUST BE SUPPRESSED BY THE STATES—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS IN RUSSIA.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.) March 24.—Business men who know what is going on in the money markets of the country have figured it out that during the last five or six months trust stocks to the amount of \$2,700,000,000 have been placed upon the market. This enormous amount of stock represents for the most part only the common stock of the new trusts that have been formed, and in very many instances the real value of the securities amounts to absolutely nothing in the value, actual, in the new companies being represented in the preferred stock, not placed upon the market. This \$2,700,000,000 does not represent the total capitalization of the trusts organized during the last six months, for many of them have not placed their securities upon the market at all. They will come around in due time, however, and invite the public to purchase watered stock, and if nothing happens the same will purchase so many matters as to go on. There is not a day that some new trust is not organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, or of some other State, and fifty or a hundred times that amount. Tin plate, steel, banana, peanut, pin, locomotive, steamboat building, chewing gum, and many other things, the markets of the world, is put into a trust, and the stock of that trust sold to the public. The record is appalling. "Down with the trusts" is the cry of the article put into the hands of those foolish people who buy the stock of the trust hoping for a rise or a fall in the market. There is not money enough on the face of the earth to pay a 1 per cent. annual dividend upon all of the trust stocks now on the market, or held by private individuals for investment.

The political side of this matter is of importance to the country; but is of nowhere near so great importance as is the financial side. Already the politicians of both parties are considering what they will do about trusts. The Republicans have practically defined their position by a resolution, passed by Atty-Gen. Griggs, wherein that official says that the Federal government has nothing to do with the organization of trusts, simply because it has no jurisdiction over them, and can have no jurisdiction over them. Trusts are organized under State laws, not national laws, and are to be suppressed at all they must be suppressed through the action of the State Legislatures, which have the power to do so, they say.

That the position to be taken by the Republicans, and in view of repeated decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is a perfectly sound position. But the Democrats are preparing for a vigorous anti-trust campaign. From present indications they will make a show of the trust, and they will lead the battle cry in the campaign of 1900. It will be a popular cry with some people—those who followed the first money delusion in 1893, for instance. The Democratic leaders, however, know well enough that it will amount to nothing—that it will be merely a vote-catching device. The importance after the campaign, even in the event of a victory by the Democrats.

There will be much dust raised in the campaign over trusts, unless something happens in the mean time. A financial panic like the one that came upon the country in 1893, would be an awful thing, but it would have its uses. It would clear the air, wreck these useless and fake financial institutions that are springing up all over the country, and swarming in the atmosphere like the mosquitoes of that wonderful State. There may be no financial panic, but there will be a clearing of the campaign of 1900, but if there is not it will be by a miracle. How the strained conditions which exist in Wall Street, New York, can continue for any considerable length of time, is a wonder. The financial men who have been operating in that wonderful street for years. Prices of stocks soared upward without regard to the dividend-paying capacity of those stocks. And when they reach these high prices they are kept there by manipulation.

Thus it was with the stock market. Ten days ago this stock was selling at 141 in the New York market. One morning it began to go up, and before 3 o'clock that afternoon it had increased in price \$25 a share. To-day it is \$19 a share higher than it was ten days ago, and there is absolutely no reason in the world why it should remain at that figure, any more than there is any reason why it should or should not go to 200. It is merely speculation, and the time will result in a big financial crash, which will wreck a considerable part of Wall Street, bankrupt many thousands of people, and bring ruin throughout the country, and leave the rest of the community untouched, but amazed at the calamity. If that happens, as it is likely to, the anti-trust campaign which the Democrats are planning on an unsound basis will not catch many votes, for the people will feel that the whole thing amounts to but little to them.

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LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

(The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Its briefs are plain, state clearly. The space of 200 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.)

The Times' Suggestive Cartoon.
 R. H. Los Angeles: The cartoon in last Sunday's Times is very suggestive at the present time. The elephant is an animal of great endurance and of long life. I remember when a boy, an elephant was brought into the circus ring and the small boys and girls were asked to ride; of course the boys made a rush for the grand old elephant, and climbed upon his back and were soon in the great saddle. Mr. Elephant drew himself up, gave a terrible shake, and the boys rolled off in all directions. The clown told them that the elephant did this because he was so impolite as to want to ride before the girls.

The G. O. P. of California, as represented by the elephant, has had impolite scheming politicians swinging to his tail, hanging to his trunk, pulling his legs, and climbing all over him, with the expectation of riding to success. These principles are as enduring as time itself. Its policy has ever been to reach out its strong right arm and aid humanity to a higher plane of intelligence and morality. If we would succeed in the future as in the past it must be along these lines. Respectfully, for the best interests of the party and State.

The Referendum.
 E. E. C. Los Angeles: The question of the referendum, or direct legislation, will assuredly be one of the fundamental platform planks of one or the other of the great political parties of the campaign of 1900. Judging from the miserable effort of the Legislature to place upon the statute books of California such an outrageous law as the "kill-the-editor bill," and the fact that they are unable to consummate such bills as the "Rickard Bill," "sign-the-article bill," and "cartoon bill" into law, makes me think that the sooner the referendum is put in an obligatory, at least a facultative form, is forced into our State Constitution the better. Do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that if a proposition at the ballot box has been given either of these bills that they would have become State laws? Not by any means. The referendum in minor affairs would be burdensome, perhaps, but if we had it in our State Constitution in facultative form, so as to be used in emergency, it would be an enormous amount of mischief-making legislation and would forever stand as a menace to vicious legislators when trying to throttle some popular measure. The referendum of law. One of the black clouds that is hanging over the entire country to-day, and which is rapidly bringing on a catastrophe that will be terrible, is its fulfilment, the subject is mentioned to any one, he never so wise, he merely says "that's the truth, shame, head an dask the question: "How are you going to prevent it?" Can it be supposed for an instant that if the State constitution were under the referendum that the masses of the voters of such States—say New Jersey, for instance—would bring about the passage of such laws? The referendum of law. 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The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, March 30.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.92; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 57 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 82 per cent.; 5 p.m., 64 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum temperature, 44 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 48 San Francisco 48 San Diego 48 Portland 42

Weather Conditions.—Cloudy weather is reported from the North Pacific Coast stations this morning. It is clear in California, except in the central portion of the San Joaquin Valley. Scattering showers have fallen on the Pacific Slope since last report, and snow has fallen in the mountains. A slight shower fell at Los Angeles yesterday evening and a heavy rain fell at San Bernardino. The temperature has fallen from the Pacific Coast to the Missouri River. Freezing weather continues east of the mountains.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair and cool tonight, becoming warmer by Friday, with clear weather and fresh westerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 5 p.m.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date, as compared with those of same date last season, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours:

Stations—	Last twenty-four hours.	Last four hours.	Season.	Season.
Eureka	30.35	28.51	18.85	18.85
Red Bluff	12.81	8.59	12.81	12.81
Sacramento	15.23	7.56	15.23	15.23
Fresno	14.32	6.42	14.32	14.32
San Luis Obispo	14.32	6.06	14.32	14.32
Los Angeles	Traced	4.73	4.73	4.73
San Diego	4.20	4.00	4.20	4.20
Yuma	1.34	1.62	1.34	1.34

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 54 deg.; minimum, 46 deg.; mean, 50 deg. North of Tehachapi and west of the Rocky Mountains the weather is generally cloudy and threatening. In Southern California and Arizona it is clear. The pressure has fallen quite rapidly during the day on the Oregon and Northern California coasts. The temperature has generally risen over the Pacific Coast. Conditions are favorable for unsettled weather and showers north of the Tehachapi Friday in California.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight, March 31:
Northern California: Cloudy with showers Friday; fresh southerly winds.
Southern California: Partly cloudy Friday; fresh west wind.

San Francisco and vicinity: Showers Friday; fresh southerly winds.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily.

March 30—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 29—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 28—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 27—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 26—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 25—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 24—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 23—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 22—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 21—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 20—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 19—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 18—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 17—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 16—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 15—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 14—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 13—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 12—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 11—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 10—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 9—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 8—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 7—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 6—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 5—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 4—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 3—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 2—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

March 1—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

February 28—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

February 27—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

February 26—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

February 25—1 p.m. 51 deg., midnight 51 deg. Barometer 29.92 Humidity 63 Clear

GOES TO SAN QUENTIN.

SMITH SENTENCED TO SERVE A TERM OF TWO YEARS.

Examined on a Charge of Assault to Commit Murder, Then Pleads Guilty to a Charge of Assault With a Deadly Weapon.

Curtis E. Smith, charged with assault to murder J. T. McClintick on the afternoon of February 21, had his preliminary examination yesterday morning before Justice Morgan, and was held to answer to the Superior Court. Justice Morgan reduced the defendant's bail from \$5000 to \$2500.

The shooting took place in Sachse's saloon, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Los Angeles streets, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day named. Smith and McClintick, who were old friends, were in the saloon drinking, when Smith wanted to pawn his watch for \$2 to F. Lynburg of Twin City, Utah, who intended to leave for his home in a day or two. McClintick prevailed upon Smith not to pawn his watch, and took it from him, promising to give it back to him when he should become sober. Smith left the saloon, but returned about an hour later, when the shooting took place.

Captain of Detectives Bradish and Detective Plummer testified to arresting Smith at the saloon, where Sachse, the proprietor, was detaining him in a corner. Sachse handed the officers two revolvers, which he said he had taken from the prisoner. One revolver contained four cartridges and an empty shell, and the other contained three cartridges.

Dr. Ralph Hagan, police surgeon, testified to McClintick's condition when he arrived at the Receiving Hospital, and the subsequent operation which he performed on the wounded man at the Good Samaritan Hospital, showing that the intestines had been punctured in the muscles of the back. McClintick had recovered from the effects of the wounds and operation, and was now entirely recovered from that source.

Sachse, the proprietor of the saloon where the shooting took place, testified as follows: "I was behind the bar looking around when I heard a shot. I looked around and saw Smith with a pistol in his hand. I went from behind the bar, took the pistol from him and put it in my pocket. Afterward he took another pistol out of his right-hand pocket. I took that pistol, also, and later gave them both to Detective Plummer."

Frank Stresner, another witness, said: "Smith came in while I was standing at the bar. He walked up to McClintick and said: 'Give me my watch.' I saw McClintick hand him something and heard him say: 'I'll make it hot for you for this.' Then, turning to the bartender and pointing a cannon in his pocket, Smith stepped off and said: 'I'll show you the cannon,' and shot him. Sachse then took Smith over to the corner and disarmed him."

J. T. McClintick, the man who was shot, testified as follows: "I have known Smith for about six years. That afternoon he was drinking and wanted to pawn his watch for \$2 to a man from Utah. I prevailed upon him not to do so, and took possession of the watch. I told him I would return it to him the next morning when he got sober. That was about an hour previous to the shooting. When he returned he pointed a pistol at me and demanded the watch. I gave it to him and he stepped back. I told him I would make it hot for him. He then said he would show me a revolver and shot me. He was intoxicated at the time."

F. Lynburg of Twin City, Utah, said: "Smith wanted to pawn a watch for \$2, but McClintick prevented him from doing so. I did not know either of the men and did not see anything of the shooting."

At this point the State rested. The defense offered no testimony, and Justice Morgan ordered that the defendant be committed to the Superior Court for trial. During the examination Smith's wife sat by his side with downcast eyes and trembling lips. She has been in the faithful and when during his incarceration in the City Jail, taking his meals and being with him as much of the time as the rules would allow. She is a quiet, modest woman, and keenly felt the painful position in which she and her husband were placed by the impulsive action of an intoxicated man.

After leaving Justice Morgan's courtroom Smith was removed to the County Jail. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was taken into Judge Smith's office at the Superior Court, where he was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Judge Smith administered a lecture on the evils of intemperance. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to serve a term of two years in San Quentin, the previous record character and the friendship which had existed between him and the man whom he assaulted being in his favor.

Mrs. Smith, the prisoner's wife, maintained her composure during the trying ordeal in the courtroom, but as soon as the hall was reached she collapsed and had to be assisted into the elevator.

The five children of the unfortunate couple have already been sent to Mrs. Smith's mother at St. Joseph, Mo. She will remain here until Smith is taken north, and will then go to her mother to await the expiration of her husband's sentence.

Yellow Aster Suit Begins.

Judge Ross of the United States District Court, gave a partial hearing to the case of the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company vs. O. B. Stanton et al., yesterday, but the case was continued for a week for final disposition. The company is suing Stanton and several associates for a clear title to valuable mining lands in Kern county, and has asked the court for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the operation of the mines there.

REMEMBER the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves, for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a card to Capt. J. A. Frazier, northwest corner Los Angeles and Broadway streets, and he will call for anything you have to donate.

W. S. AYERS, Rocklin, Cal., is cured. Hudyar. All druggists, 50c. Consult Hudyar doctors, free, 316 South Broadway.

MUNYON'S

I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1506 Arch st., Phila.

KIDNEY CURE

MALT VINE, \$2.50 dozen. Woolacott.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 15c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

We're Aiming at Your Head...

And our ammunition is the right sort.

SILVERWOOD...

HATS

Are staunch and sure—no doubt about them. They're Hats with reputation, and they live up to it.

Graceful Spring Styles

\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.

The Popular Hat and Furnishing Store.

J. B. Silverwood

BOOKS

How to Plan the Home Grounds; The Californians; A Yankee from the West; Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico; by Maria Komor.

PARKER'S, 246 South Broadway

Good Glasses Crystal Lenses Cheap for \$1 a pair beat the world.

Gold-filled Frames 10-year Guaranteed Gold-filled Frames

J. P. Delany, 39 South Street. EXPERT OPTICIAN. Graduate of N. Y. Ophthalmic College.

Wreaths, Flowers, Foliage.

A perfect flower garden of millinery imported as domestic. Our large gathering has given us a wonderful price advantage—the lowest prices in the city.

The Eclipse Millinery.

Gold Medal Peerless Wines

For Easter.

If you use the Peerless Brand of Wines for Easter you will be sure of having the very best—We press them at our own wineries from grapes grown in our own vineyards, and sell no wines under five years old.

SAUTERNE, \$2.75 per dozen and upward; 50c to 50c per bottle.

SONOMA, ZINFANDEL AND RIESLING, \$2.50 per dozen and upward; 50c to 50c per bottle.

Southern California Wine Co.

220 West Fourth St. TEL. M. 332. NO BAR.

GET YOUR EASTER HAT OF A PRACTICAL EXCLUSIVE HATTER. NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

NEWCOMB, 120 S. SPRING ST.

For a RELIABLE GOOD FITTING pair of Spectacles or Eyeglasses

Call on us. Thirteen years established here.

J. J. Mahoney, 245 S. Spring

PECK & CHASE CO., MASONIC TEMPLE, FOURTH AND HILL. Tel. 61.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE,

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

Ladies' Neckwear for Easter 250 Styles to Select From

Lace Jabots With plated and tucked collars in black, white, blue, pink, lavender and reds of every shade at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 up to \$8.50 each.

Fancy Stock Collars Satin lined, wide four-in-hand ends, very nobby at \$2.00 each.

The Broadway Stock Bow Has long ends, very stylish, nothing nicer to be had at \$2.00 each.

Ladies' Club Ties In all the new shades and stripes, blues, pinks, lavenders, etc., at 50c each.

Ladies' Club Ties With wide ends, made of soft pilable silk, all the new shades at 75c each.

Just Received A new line of beaded belts, steel and black, all steel, all jet and pearl from 85c to \$2.50 each.

Belt Buckles Fancy Belt Buckles for ribbon belts, all styles and prices from 25c to \$2.50 each.

Hand Painted Easter Eggs, Poppies, Peppers, Chickens, etc. 2 for 25c.

ART DEPARTMENT SECOND FLOOR.

H. JEVNE

For Easter Bakestuffs

We offer as a suggestion that you order your Bakestuffs for Easter Sunday today, in order to guard against a possible disappointment. You can order any kind of cake or other baked dainty here, with assurance that it will be equal to the best.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

Our Reputation

On Refrigerators is firmly established. Nothing short of the best variety, best goods, prompt service and lowest prices could have attained the position this part of this business occupies in the opinion of the frugal.

Box Refrigerators, \$4.00 and up.

Upright Refrigerators, \$6.50 and up.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 North Spring Street.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Reliable Goods. DRY GOODS Popular Prices. Tel. Main 259. Spring and Third Sts.

About Silk Waists...

Our New Easter Waists are admittedly the swiftest creations ever brought to town. Our only regret is we cannot get them fast enough to satisfy our patrons' wants. The colors are the newest, the material dependable, and the styles correct. Some arrived yesterday with the new sleeve. If you haven't seen the latest idea in sleeves you should make a special trip to this section of the store for that purpose. Some are of plain taffeta with fronts, yokes and collars of same shade embroidered with white oblong dots; others with yoke, stock and fronts of white tulle taffeta; some strikingly handsome creations are of wide satin stripes on white grounds, made bias; several exceedingly beautiful waists of heavy satin duchesse in light colors with sets of cords in white, running lengthwise; these come with large scarf ties of same material; they are among the most effective garments in the market.

In the range of prices we are prepared to meet all demands; they run from \$5.00 to \$35.00 each.

In Washable Waists we have the best selected assortments we have ever shown. Gingham, Zephyr, Pique, Madras, Percale and Calico Waists from 50c to \$3.25 each.

SPRING AND THIRD STREETS.

Until We Move \$2.50

Best 10 year gold filled frames with best crystal lenses perfectly ground. Every pair guaranteed worth \$5.00. Until we move

Eyes Examined Free.

GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO. 352 S. Spring St.

Do You Want the Best?

Los Angeles Wine Co., Telephone Main 1382.

We Have it.

Napa Valley Wine Co. Johannesberger, 1 doz. quarts.....\$4.00

Napa Valley Wine Co. Medoc, 1 doz. quarts.....\$4.00

CITY RATE WINE HOUSE 433 S. Broadway

McCall's Reliable Patterns, 10c and 15c.

Coulter Dry Goods

WOMEN'S EASTER APPAREL.

We have said before, and wish to express the opinion once again—that our Easter gathering of Silk Waists, Costumes, Dress Skirts, Jackets and Children's Jackets, is not equaled in a single point by any store in the city.

Here is gathered the style, the newness and beauty of New York's best man-tailored gowns, and at prices which surprise most people who are just beginning to learn how this new department of ours is swinging out after business.

Perhaps in all there are seventy styles of the newest, brightest, daintiest, best fitting Silk Waists you've seen, on sale today.

Colored Waists from \$8.00 to \$35.00.

Black Waists from \$5.00 to \$35.00.

New Silk Skirts, just arrived yesterday, from \$4.50 to \$20.00.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO., 317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth.

Begin to save \$1 a week and see how easy it is.

Union Bank of Savings

222 South Spring. Next to Los Angeles Theater.

Newberry's

"Lead in Quality and Quantity."

Special Sale...

March 27 to April 5, 1899.

Canned Fruits.

100 cases Table Apples, 10c per can; per doz. \$1.15

125 cases Table Lemon Citrus Peaches, 10c, 2 cans 35c per dozen. \$1.45

50 cases Table Crawford Peaches, 2 cans 35c, per dozen. \$1.45

50 cases Table Blackberries, 3 cans 35c, per dozen. \$1.45

120 cases Pie Fruits, assorted, 3 cans 25c, per dozen. 95c

50 cases MAINE BLUEBERRIES, 10c, 3 cans 25c, per dozen. \$1.40

SARDINES—Imported, Domestic.

Imported (French): J. Leveque, 4-pound tins, boneless, 35c, per dozen. \$4.20

J. Leveque, 4-pound tins, boneless, 35c, per dozen. \$4.20

Phillippe & Canard, 4-pound tins, boneless, 35c, per dozen. \$4.20

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C. Lesclapart & Fils, 4-pound tins, 10c, per dozen. \$1.10

La Mente, 4-pound tins, 10c, per dozen. \$1.10

Domestic: Wolf & Reising, in mustard, 4-pound tins, 8 tins 10c, per dozen. \$8.80

Eagle, in mustard, 4-pound tins, 4 tins 25c, per dozen. \$10.00

Domestic Sardines, in oil, 4-pound tins, 3 tins 10c, per dozen. \$3.30

Our Special Candy Sale.

Our regular 50c Chocolate Creams (bitter coating), per pound. 25c

FRIDAY

SATURDAY.

We've got to raise a lot of money. The situation is a desperate one and desperate diseases require desperate remedies. There for we've literally slaughtered prices on the brightest, newest, most attractive spring merchandise ever brought to Southern California. We do not limit you as to quantity on these advertised goods—we want to sell them—want to sell them quickly—the quicker the better. We stand the loss—not exactly cheerfully—but manfully—the sooner the ordeal is over with the better it will be.

Men's Shoes.

\$5.00 and \$6.00 MEN'S SHOES—All made by Johnson & Murphy, any pair of them make in the house, we want no more of them; they must make way for the best line in the world, Hansen & Sons. \$1.97

LOT 34.
\$2.25 MEN'S SHOES—Shoes that are the equal of any \$2.25 shoe in this city; all styles and sizes. \$1.48

LOT 46.
\$3 MEN'S SHOES—Vici Kid, black or tan, well sole, coin or buckle; you'll never see a shoe described this way at a lower price than \$3; all sizes. \$2.19

Men's Hats.

LOT 700.
\$60 MEN'S HATS—Strictly fur hats, crusher style; not a very large lot. 16¢

LOT 704.
\$1.00 MEN'S HATS—Pay a dollar for a dollar Fedora Hat; drop into any store and you can do that. If you want black, brown or gray, you'll get no better hat or later style than you can get at the Flood Sale for. 48¢

LOT 701.
\$1.25 MEN'S HATS—Dollar and a quarter Fedoras in all the new styles; some more than half price. 63¢

LOT 706.
\$2.50 MEN'S HATS—Spring block Derby and Fedoras; brown, black and cedar; style and quality of the two-dollar sort; that is, really the price of the hat. \$1.62

Men's Clothing.

LOT 608.
\$7.50 MEN'S SUITS—Sack suits with all of the style, fit and quality you'll find anywhere at seven-fifty. \$3.97

LOT 605.
\$12.50 MEN'S SUITS—These twelve fifty suits are made of strictly all wool chevrons in ten different patterns. They are single and double breasted sacks and have satin pipe seams and reinforced shoulders. \$6.89

LOT 607.
\$16.00 MEN'S SUITS—You'll find some suits in this lot that cannot be duplicated in town for seventeen dollars and a half; tweeds, worsted chevrons and cassimeres are in the lot and not a suit among 'em that ever sold for less than sixteen dollars. \$9.65

LOT 608.
\$20.00 MEN'S SUITS—These suits were made by the Stein Bloch Co. We paid as much for them as any other dealer pays Stein Bloch for a suit to sell at twenty dollars. Don't let other dealers fool you. They are talking difference—talking for the difference to be sure. So would you talk difference if the difference were eight dollars and thirty-five cents. That's the only difference between their \$20.00 Stein Bloch suits and our \$20.00 Stein Bloch suits—eight thirty-five. Take a look at their \$20.00 Stein Bloch suits marked twenty dollars; seeing is believing. Then come to the Flood Sale and see the exact duplicate. \$11.65

LOT 609.
\$20 STEIN-BLOCH MEN'S OVERCOATS—Same price as the suits; would you pay "difference" if the suits and overcoats were the same? \$11.65

LOT 608.
\$20.00 MEN'S PANTS—A few in the lot sold as low as twenty, none were less than that. \$1.79

LOT 601.
\$7.00 MEN'S PANTS—A few six dollar trousers among 'em, balance all seven dollar pants; pay seven dollars for Easter week at a Flood Sale and pay \$3.98

Men's Furnishings.

LOT 655.
10c MEN'S HOSE—Full seamless cotton; Men's half hose. 6¢

LOT 803.
35c MEN'S HOSE—Twenty-five cent hose; fancy hose, with three-ply heels, and toes. 12¢

LOT 846.
\$1.00 SHIRTS—Dollar shirts with fancy colored bosoms and cuffs to match; silks as well as you'll find anywhere at a dollar. 66¢

LOT 827.
75c GOLF SHIRTS—Fancy golf shirts that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for 75c. All sizes with the exception of fourteen and a half. 49¢

LOT 662.
\$1.50 SHIRTS—Silk and linen negligee shirts with French cuffs; colors are rich and they are absolutely fast. 87¢

LOT 841.
50c SUSPENDERS—Fifty-cent suspenders—we've sold a lot of suspenders during the Flood Sale, and still it seems to have made no impression on the stock. This price ought to make 'em move still quicker. 23¢

LOT 660.
\$1.50 DRIVING GLOVES—Oil tanned California made driving gloves; a staple article everywhere at 75 cents. 42¢

LOT 669.
\$1.50 HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure white silk, 22-in. Handkerchiefs, with one each hemstitch and embroidered initial; 75c everywhere excepting at the Flood Sale. 38¢

LOT 817.
50c and 75c TIES—Silk and Satin Puffs, Ties, Four-in-Hands and Flaming Ends; Easter Ties for Easter week at a Flood Sale. 39¢

LOT 854.
35c MEN'S TIES—Silk four-in-hand ties; some of them made to the price of one and take two. 14¢

Ladies' Shoes.

\$4.00 and \$5.00 LADIES' SHOES—Made by Curtis and Wheeler of Rochester. Every pair made of Dure Kid, hand-sewed, well or turn soles, most of them fancy, some are plain toes, cloth and kid tops. A few sizes are missing in the entire lot. 98¢

LOT 20.
\$2.00 and \$2.50 OXFORDS—Curtis and Wheeler made these, very few two-dollar Oxfords in the lot. Most of them sold for two-fifty. Nearly all small sizes. 34¢

LOT 160.
\$2.50 OXFORDS—Made for us to sell at two-fifty by the Curtis Shoe Co. They sold us as good an Oxford as ever was sold at that price. Vici kid, coin toe, tan or black. All sizes. \$1.78

LOT 10.
\$2.50 LADIES' SHOES—Big value at three dollars, vici kid, tan or black, either silk vesting or kid tops, lace or button. All new coin toes. \$2.28

LOT 128.
\$2.50 OXFORDS—Hand-turned, every pair of 'em by Laird, Schuber & Mitchell, all have patent leather tips, a few have a half shoe tread, and all are bought to sell. \$1.28

LOT 22.
\$2.00 OXFORDS—The same two dollar oxfords that have helped to make the big store's big shoe department famous. All new styles in tan and black and all sizes. \$1.18

LOT 1.
\$2.50 and \$3.00 LADIES' SHOES—Small and ends, small sizes; all styles that are the various broken lines this way. 37¢

LOT 180.
\$2.50 LADIES' SHOES—Celebrated Ulica shoes, vici kid, coin toes; material, style and finish, bought to sell. \$1.78

LOT 180.
\$2.50 LADIES' SHOES—Black or tan, lace or button, very latest coin toes, Foderer's finest vici kid and the Ulica shoes; a fine lot, making a good \$3.50 combination. \$2.47

Boys' Furnishings.

LOT 400.
60c BOYS' HOSE—Black hose that sold for four for a quarter; now they are. 31¢

LOT 408.
15c BOYS' HOSE—Two-thread, fast black, ribbed hose—fifteen cent changes price, not quality. 9¢

LOT 404.
25c BOYS' HOSE—Extra heavy ribbed fast black Hermsdorf dye hose; they are called "Ironclad," and they are worthy of the name, and the twenty-five cent price. 16¢

LOT 1160.
\$1 AND \$1.50 WAISTS—"Star" brand, dollar and dollar and a quarter waists, ages 11 to 15 years, white and colors, all have Columbia collars. 52¢

LOT 1104.
35c and 50c WAISTS—Dark and light colors, all sizes in dark colors, a few sizes are missing in the light shades; however, any waist in the lot is yours at. 11¢

LOT 1170.
10c SUSPENDERS—They are an extra size suspenders at ten cents. Almost half price. 6¢

LOT 408.
35c BOYS' TIES—Silk ties, spring ties, club ties or bow ties, all are twenty-cent waists, a change in price cannot change the tie. 14¢

LOT 1150.
\$1.50 "STAR" WAISTS—Made shirt fashion with two extra collars and a pair of cuffs, new striped patterns; all styles that are the range for the men folks. 90¢

LOT 1150.
75c BOYS' SHIRTS—Fancy colors in the collars and cuffs attached; seventy-five cent shirts, made and bought to sell. 38¢

LOT 1171.
75c "STAR" WAISTS—This is the lowest priced "Star" brand waist ever made—seventy-five cents. Star waists never sold for less than that; all sizes in this lot. Colors are neat and will please you. 42¢

Boy's Clothing.

LOT 415.
\$2 BOYS' SUITS—\$2 boy's suits that were bought to sell at a \$2 special, but "special" prices are not as low as Flood Sale prices. \$1.09

LOT 416.
\$2.50 BOYS' SUITS—These are spring goods, spring weights, spring colors, spring styles, bought to sell at \$2.50; came in during Flood Sale—price come to grief. \$1.38

LOT 551.
\$4.00 BOYS' SUITS—Hand touched these at four dollars, impossible to match 'em for less than that; the four preceding lots are all for boys from eight to fifteen years. \$2.66

LOT 1181.
\$4.00 BOYS' SUITS—Hand touched these at four dollars, impossible to match 'em for less than that; the four preceding lots are all for boys from eight to fifteen years. \$2.86

LOT 1150.
\$4.00 JUVENILE SUITS—Easter suits for little fellows aged from three to nine years, well vest, sailor and zouave styles. \$2.86

LOT 1150.
\$5.00 JUVENILE SUITS—Handsome vest and sailor suits, blue serge and the latest broken checks. We are safe in saying that these five dollar boy suits for little fellows are the noblest garments ever brought to Los Angeles and marked five dollars. This is Easter week and these are Easter suits; we ought to make a profit, but we won't for the price is. \$3.87

LOT 1150.
\$5.00 YOUTHS' SUITS—Coat, vest and long pants for boys from 14 to 19 years. Not old five dollar suits, mark you, but new styles, the same suits you'd get at other stores for five dollars—if they give you your money's worth. \$2.69

LOT 7692.
\$7.50 YOUTHS' SUITS—All wool Scotch tweeds in the very latest colorings. Try and picture as you read this, a well seven dollar suit, a half price suit, then see these and you'll not be disappointed. \$4.37

LOT 412.
35c BOYS' PANTS—Medium school wear. 16¢

Boys' Shoes.

LOT 25.
\$1.75 BOYS' SHOES—Spring heel, sizes 9 to 12 tan or black, vici kid, lace, coin toe, please, don't expect \$1.00 or \$1.25 shoes—expect \$1.75 shoes and we'll not disappoint you. 99¢

LOT 30.
\$1.50 YOUTHS' SHOES—\$1.50 new style, coin toes, sizes 12 to 2. \$1.14

LOT 135.
\$1.75 BOYS' SHOES—And we'll say right here that \$1.75 would be a close price; you'll say so. \$1.24

Boys' Hats.

LOT 409.
35c BOYS' CAPS—Gold and yachting styles including corduroy caps; all sizes in the lot. 19¢

LOT 470.
50c BOYS' CAPS—Gold and yachting styles with leather trim, mings and silk embroidery, new Easter caps and a Flood Sale price. 33¢

LOT 400.
\$1.00 BOYS' CAPS—Scotch, navy and yachting styles, little head coverings for Easter, nowhere on this Coast will you find more exclusive designs or a larger assortment at \$1.00. Easter-week novelties at a Flood Sale price. 69¢

LOT 58.
\$1.25 CHILDREN'S SHOES—Tan or black, lace or button, coin toes; sizes 4 to 6. 99¢

LOT 57.
\$1.25 CHILDREN'S SHOES—Some with different kinds go to make up this lot. 61¢

Important No. 1---

The Big Store is open Saturday Nights until 10 o'clock. On other nights we close at 8:30. There has been a constant, continuous stream of customers from all over the city, and changes which we desired to make for your convenience had to be made at night. Important changes have been made—particularly in the shoe department—we've removed about 150 feet of shelving—have rebled the entire store, etc. For that reason we'll probably not have to close the doors in the shoe department Saturday, as we've had to do before—still—you'll be a little more comfortable—it will be easier for you.

Come Today.

JACOBY BROS.,

The Store that Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 to 138 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Important No. 2---

We'll be in better shape to serve you tomorrow, than at any time during the Flood Sale. The largest and best force of salespeople the Big Store has ever had will be here to wait upon you. We've put forth every effort to be ready, no matter how large the Saturday crowd may be—but if it's convenient—end—if it's possible—

Come Today.

ORCHARD, FARM, RANCHO AND STOCKYARD.

Crops and Markets.

ENCOURAGING reports are received from all parts of Southern California. The bulletin of the Weather Bureau, under date of March 27, presents good news from almost every section.

In Santa Barbara county, it is stated that the crops show a wonderful improvement. In Ventura county, grass, grain and grain have been growing remarkably well, and it is stated that the prospect could not be better for fruit. At Pomona the total rainfall had been about 6 1/2 inches for the season. The ground is reported to be wet from three to five feet, making crop prospects excellent. There will be some grain and a good crop of hay, whereas, a couple of weeks ago it was not expected that there would even be a fair hay crop. In the coast section, around Long Beach, grain is reported to be coming up nicely, and will make a fair crop, while fruit trees are in good condition. In San Bernardino county, around Redlands, all kinds of fruits are blooming heavily, and promise good crops. In the eastern part of Riverside county, around Winchester, where a large amount of grain is raised, it is reported that crops look remarkably well. In Orange county, around Santa Ana, the grain is looking well, and a hay crop is assured. From San Diego county, also, encouraging reports are received.

Altogether, while it cannot, of course, be expected that the crop of this season will be a fair average, farmers certainly have reason to be satisfied with the good prospects before them, despite the gloomy outlook that has prevailed for so long.

As to the outlook for prices for the coming fruit crop, they could scarcely be better. Reports from all parts of the East confirm the great amount of damage done by the frost, which extended all through the country, and even down to Mexico. California is about the only section of the United States that will have a good crop of fruit, and growers are justified in expecting to receive first-class prices.

In the local produce market, butter has been weak. Grain hay is not, so far, any cheaper, but it is not so easy to sell, owing to the growth of pastureage since the rain. Alfalfa is weaker in price. Potatoes continue very firm.

Mushroom Culture.

IN THE Northern and Middle States of the continent it is a necessity to utilize cellars for the culture of mushrooms. In the Southern and Pacific States sheds above ground will answer the same purpose.

Cellars built of brick are to be given the preference, inasmuch as walls of brick and stones will enable us, to better control the temperature of the culture. The most satisfactory warmth is 68 deg. Fahr., though a variation between 60 and 70 deg., is within the limits of practicability. The temperature of the manure beds may go as high as 80 deg. without causing any prehension for the growth of the mushrooms. When sheds are in use, it is

advisable to apply to the lumber, boards and posts, neither coal tar nor carbolineum, as local smelling oils easily and injuriously affect the microscopical mushroom spawn.

As to light, absolute darkness is not a necessity, a mild twilight being rather preferable. The shape of our beds may be made according to the disposal of space.

If there is want of room, make them in layers about 28 inches apart upon wooden shelves, either entirely flat, or with a slight incline, the width of same being adapted to a convenient cutting of the crop. The depth may vary between 18 and 20 inches. If space is plenty I recommend the French style of beds, the base 3 feet wide, length as desired, with a central aisle, the height in the center about 2 feet 10 inches, upper width 2 feet 6 inches. Such beds are best made upon even ground—in cellars upon cement or brick, as the case may be.

The material for the beds must be fresh horse manure. Avoid all exposure to sun or rain. Pile to a height of about 4 feet with a width of like dimensions. All coarse bedding is to be carefully separated. To give the bed a firm consistency use the back of a spade freely and vigorously. After about ten days turn the bed, that is, tear down and rebuild, by using the inner manure for the outer coating and bring the center cover into the center of the pile. This is to be renewed after a lapse of an equal period—ten days—and as long until a thermometer, introduced in the middle of the pile, indicates a heat of 90 deg. Fahr. It is advisable to use the thermometer freely during the process of manure fermentation. A rise of the same to 150 deg. will compel us to open the pile somewhat, so as to avoid an overheating and consequently burning of the bedding material.

An average of three weeks is generally sufficient to make the manure ready for the use of the beds. Bear in mind that during the process of fermentation places which show a tendency for too much dryness have to be kept moist by slight applications of either water, or better yet the regular manure secretion. If the manure turns out to be of a soapy consistency, or affected with a moldy smell, our work will have to be renewed with a fresh lot of material, as manure in the above condition is unfit for mushroom cultivation. Well-prepared manure is almost odorless. We now put our ready material into the prepared beds of either cellar or shed. In purchasing the seed-spawn, we have the choice between the local and the imported English or French. The English spawn is in the market in the form of pressed bricks, as is most of the local. It is 2 inches thick by 12 inches and 6 inches in length. The French spawn is, as a rule, to be had loose in packages of four pounds. My own experience inclines me to give the preference to the French, it being the more productive. If economy is a necessity, then the seed of the wild

mushroom, gathered in season, will do as well. Such mushrooms are to be found in abundance all around the eastern hills on the limits of Los Angeles. In the first month of the year a warm shower will generally cause legions along the roadside to break the soil.

The characteristic feature of a non-poisonous mushroom is the ease and even with which one may loosen the skin. In seedling use pieces of about the size of a duck egg, and about ten inches distant, in holes 3 inches deep. It is well to subject the spawn to a slight moistening eight days before planting. Close all holes carefully and firmly after seeding and spread an inch layer of not too heavy soil over the beds. Try to keep, as near as possible, an even temperature, 68 deg. Fahr. In your cellar, and likewise a careful guard, that your beds may not become too dry.

In about twenty days, more or less, you will see your spawn begin to penetrate the manure bed with a multitude of fine, snow-white fibrous roots. You will now add another inch layer of good soil firmly pressed upon your beds. After a lapse of a further twenty days or so the first mushrooms—so-called buttons—will begin to make their appearance. In cutting the mushrooms for market, be careful to refill all openings with bed material with as little disturbance of your growing spawn as possible.

A well-prepared mushroom bed will retain its fertility from six to ten months. By applying once in a while a solution of saltpeter water, 1 ounce to about 12 quarts of tepid water, you will be enabled to continue your harvest for a considerable length of time.

G. P. W.

Olive Culture.

NOW that so much interest is being taken in the subject of olive culture in California, concerning the failures in which many differences of opinion exist, a bulletin recently issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California is specially pertinent. Brief reference was made to this bulletin last week. It is in two parts, one by F. T. Bioletti, on the cultivation of the olive, oil making, pickling and diseases, and the other by George E. Colby, on varieties and their adaptation. It is to be regretted that the pamphlet does not go into the question of the reason for the failure of many California olive groves to bear, which has caused much comment during the past year or two. We trust that the experiment station of the university will soon be able to thoroughly investigate this subject.

The bulletin under review is not intended as a manual of olive growing, but as a convenient summary, covering the main points about which numerous inquiries have been received at the experiment station. In regard to the question of soil for the olive, Mr. Bioletti says that the olive needs a light, well-drained soil, and either does not succeed, or gives fruit of poor quality, on heavy, clayey or ill-drained soils. It is especially

suited to sandy or loam soils, rich in lime, and will grow in soils so rocky that nothing else but a vine could succeed in them. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the olive will give profitable crops in poor soils. Such soils must be well fertilized to insure good growth of the young trees and good crops on the old.

The olive requires less water than most cultivated trees, on account of its light foliage, and of its strong root system, which penetrates to a great depth, even in very rocky subsoils. If well drained, where the rainfall is very light, however, irrigation is necessary. It must not be excessive, and the water level must be kept low, otherwise the quality of the crop will be injured, and the trees more subject to disease.

While it is true that olives are generally propagated from cuttings, the author of this pamphlet claims that the strongest, heaviest-bearing, and longest-lived trees are those grown from seed. Seedlings have a stronger and more regular root system, and grow into more regular and hardy trees than those grown from cuttings. The only objection to their use is that they require several years' longer time before commencing to bear. With care and intelligent cultivation, however, this delay can be reduced to one or two years, and the larger crops and healthier trees resulting will more than compensate for the loss of time.

The seedlings always revert more or less to the wild plant or type; so that it is necessary to graft or bud them with the variety which it is desired to propagate. This may, in very favorable cases, be done in the spring after planting, but usually they are not large enough until after the second spring. Two-year-old wood should be used for grafting, and the graft put in at the neck of the roots, just below the surface of the ground.

Though olive trees are grown in some districts without pruning, there can be no doubt that intelligent pruning increases the regularity, quantity and quality of the crop. Heavy pruning, at intervals of several years, is practiced very commonly, but results in irregular bearing, and renders the trees more susceptible to disease. The system which gives the best results, from all points of view, is a moderate pruning each year.

In regard to pickling the olive, the author says that the successful production of pickled olives is a matter of experience, and depends almost altogether on the individual judgment and skill of the producer. No method can be given which is suitable in all cases. An outline of what is said to be a generally successful lye process is described.

As to the nutritive value of olives, it is shown that pickled ripe olives constitute an extremely nutritious and digestible form of food. They contain a large amount of oil, carbohydrates and some nitrogenous matter, and in some countries replace meat to a certain extent. Pickled green olives, such as those imported from Spain, are, on the contrary, indigestible, and contain much less nutritive matter. They are made from unripe fruit, and are, therefore,

as far as their use as food is concerned, in no way superior to unripe apples or peaches. They are simply a relish, and to be used in very limited quantities, the same way as pickled walnuts or cucumbers. A meal of bread and ripe olives is not only palatable, but nutritious and sustaining, and the amount eaten is to be limited only by the same considerations as that of any other good wholesome food.

A table is published showing in a striking manner the superiority of ripe olives over green ones, in nutritive value, the former containing twice as much nutritive matter as the latter. In that portion of the bulletin devoted to olive varieties and their adaptation, Mr. Colby states that during the past eight years over 740 samples of olives, representing fifty-seven varieties, have been examined at the experiment station. A detailed description of several of these varieties is given, the facts relating to the size of the fruit, the amount of pit and the amount of oil in the fruit, and not to the yield of the fruit, for the reason that there are at present no extensive or accurate data upon the question of yields of fruit by the different varieties. Of the Mission olive several varieties are described. It is admitted that the selection of proper varieties for planting in California has so far received only a part of the careful attention which the question demands.

Those who are interested in the subject of olive culture will do well to send to Berkeley for a copy of this bulletin.

LIVE STOCK.

IT BECOMES more and more evident that there is likely to be a notable revival in the demand for first-class useful horses. In fact, such an improved demand is already apparent. The depression in the horse-breeding industry throughout the country has had the usual effect. The practical cessation of the breeding of horses has led to something like a famine. It should be noted, however, that this does not refer to fancy horses, for which a fancy price is expected, but for good, sound, useful animals that may be purchased for a reasonable price.

The Belgian Hare Again.

B. C. PLATT writes as follows: "The protest of Mrs. S. M. Hodges of Moneta against the existing order of things, recently published in your columns, has attracted my attention. I do not blame the good lady for quarrelling with the low price of eggs and the high price of wells, pumps and engines, nor with the ideas of the agricultural editor, who sits in his easy chair, in his city office, and attempts to regulate the surrounding universe. What does he know about scrub poultry and scrub horses—and cows? Or about the advisability of boring a well on Mrs. Hodges' ranch?—The lady is right in rebuking him for his temerity.

"But when Mrs. Hodges attacks the Belgian hare, one of the most generous gifts to man of a wise Providence, I rise to protest. Her language shows that she shares the very prevalent ignorance about the habits and qualities of this noble little animal. She says: 'We have jack rabbits, squirrels and gophers to fight against.'—the time and money she should call at the Bonanza Rabbitry and invest in this new and inviting industry."



Sixteen Pages, Weekly \$1.00 Year.

Cheapest priced but the best fruit trade and farm home paper published. You cannot run the ranch successfully without it. Don't try to. It only costs 2 cents a week and is worth \$5 a week to any fruit grower.

Free Send this advertisement and \$1.00, we will mail you the Fruit World one year and a copy of Prof. Woll's 200 page "Book on Silage." Address

Fruit World, 219 Stimson Blk., Los Angeles

THE DAIRY.

THE following—in regard to determination of the value of milk—is from a bulletin published by the agricultural experiment station of the Southern California Academy of Sciences:

"For butter-making and cheese-making purposes the value of milk is very accurately determined by the Babcock test—for the percentage of milk-fat present, but the value of milk for general domestic use is better determined by the combined use of the Babcock test and of such a lactometer as Quevenne's. With the percentage of fat and the specific gravity—known, the value of milk as a food can be very accurately estimated. Directions for making the Babcock test are ordinarily furnished with each machine sold, and its use is becoming so general that most dairymen understand the principles underlying it. As the use of the lactometer in connection with the Babcock test has not yet become general, the method will be explained.

"A given quantity of milk is heavier than the same quantity of water. The difference varies with the solids present and the temperature of the milk. The fat, being lighter than water, reduces the specific gravity, while the other solids raise it. A rise in temperature lowers the specific gravity, while a fall in temperature raises it. A given quantity of average milk at 60 deg. Fahr. is about 1.032 times as heavy as the same quantity of water, or its specific gravity is 1.032. The specific gravity of normal milk varies from 1.029 to 1.036. On the scale of Quevenne's lactometer the last two numbers are given. A good lactometer contains a thermometer, and the temperature is to be noted as well as the lactometer reading, which on Quevenne's instrument is intended for a temperature of 60 deg. Fahr. It will usually be practicable to cool milk to 75 deg. Fahr. It is above that temperature, and it will always be easy to raise the temperature to 60 deg. Fahr. If the milk is below the latter temperature, when the lactometer reading is to be taken."

A UNIVERSITY education at home. Write at once to the editor of The Times Home Study Circle for an illustrated booklet explaining all about it.

NEWS FROM THE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Dangerous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time, and many physicians and dietitians are still considering the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken. In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the persistent dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and every fiber in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome well-cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words, the patient gets plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. The tablets will digest 2000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full-sized package at all drug stores.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

New Book, 240 Pages, invaluable in value, by Dr. F. A. Stuart, M.D., H.B.S., 303 South 21st Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. T. Fox Young, Dr. L. Wing, Diagnosis and Examination Free.

SPRING LAMB

That has been nurtured on sweet clover, toothsome, delicate and appetizing when warm days make the appetite of other men who "chafe" at the thought of eating. We have fresh and of the best. See the lamb in right along now. Call and see the lamb on exhibition this week.

Everhardy & Wreden, Palace Market, Tel. Main 415, Third and Spring Sts.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

Nature's remedy for Gout, Rheumatism and all kinds of acid conditions. Buffalo Lithia Water for sale by druggists and grocers. Pamphlet on application.

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia.

Dr. Frances E. Williams

Has phenomenal success in curing Chronic ailments with hot dry heat. I also use the Paris method to their relief. See the local ad.

423 S. Spring Los Angeles.

TRUNK FACTORY

REPAIRING

213-214 Currier Block, 212 W. THIRD

Ladies—permanently remove superfluous hair and that is by electrolysis, that is, the hair is removed by electricity. I guarantee a permanent removal.

MRS. SHINNICK, Electrolysis and Complexion Specialist, 323 North Broadway.

There is but one way of

18k and 14k Gold Wedding Rings, quality plain Gold Rings guaranteed by the largest

W. J. GETZ, 336 S. Broadway

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE

IS NOW OPEN. MEYBERG BROS., 343-345 South Spring Street

Sea Shells. Finer and better shells and for less money than anywhere on the Coast.

Winkler's Curios, 346 S. Broadway.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO., THE BIO STORE, 60-64-66 S. SPRING ST.

THE SECTIONAL RUBBER

HAWLEY, KING & CO., Sole Agents.

THE CLEVELAND Is a Good Bicycle. Cleveland Cycle Co., 332 S. Main.

LEGAL

PROPOSALS FOR WATER TANK. Department of the Interior, office of Indian Affairs, Washington.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for water tank, Fort Mojave, A. T." and addressed to Mr. J. J. O'Connell, Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Indian office, until 1 o'clock p.m. of Monday, April 10, 1939, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion of a water tank and cover in strict accordance with the plans and specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the Indian office, the office of the "Chronicle of San Francisco, Cal., the "Times" of Los Angeles, Cal., the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Omaha, Neb., the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association of St. Paul, Minn., and at the above school. For further information apply to JOHN J. O'CONNOR, superintendent Indian school, Fort Mojave, A. T. W. A. JONES, superintendent.

Oceanic S.S. Co. S.S. Australia sails April 6, 1939, 2 p.m. for Honolulu only.

S.S. Australia sails April 19, 1939, 10 p.m. for Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand, and Australia.

HUGH R. RICE, Art. 302 S. Spring St.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY COMPANY. Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand and avenue

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1938

Leave Los Angeles—Leave Redondo—

8:30 a.m. daily 8:00 a.m. daily

1:30 p.m. daily 1:15 p.m. daily

5:30 a.m. daily 5:15 p.m. daily

11:30 p.m. Sat. only 6:30 p.m. Sat. only

Take Grand-avenue electric from Main-street and Agricultural to Los Angeles Depot.

J. J. FERRY, Superintendent.

THE TIMES Home Study Circle courses will begin Sunday, April 2, Send for booklet.

crane. The preliminary examinations will probably be held next week.

LONG BEACH BREVIETTES.

Bixby & Lowe will build a two-story brick block, seventy-five feet front by fifty feet deep, on the west side of Pine avenue next north of the Bank building.

Some rubbish in the rear of the Bailey The contract does not require the demolition of the several buildings. A bucket brigade put out the fire.

ORANGE COUNTY.

SEWER SYSTEM AT SANTA ANA NEARING COMPLETION.

Scarcity of Tomato Plants in Orange County—Bids for the Construction of the Canby Building to Be Asked For.

SANTA ANA, March 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] The sewer system in this city is now almost completed, owing to the favorable weather the contractors have had since the work was begun, some two months ago. The completion of the sewer system will be completed before the first of May, but from the headway that has already been made the last of the pipe will probably be laid early next week. The shuttles and manholes have been kept well up with the laying of the pipe, so that there remains to be done only the proper grading and fixing of the streets after the last pipe is laid. With the completion of the system Santa Ana will have over twenty miles of sewers.

SCARCITY OF TOMATO PLANTS. Now that it is an established fact that there is to be a canby built in Santa Ana, there has been a demand for tomato plants. It is not yet too late to raise a crop of tomatoes from the hills. The hills are not yet too late to raise a crop of tomatoes from the hills. The hills are not yet too late to raise a crop of tomatoes from the hills.

CANNERY BIDS. Secretary C. A. Riggs of the Chamber of Commerce, has received a letter from the Cutting Cannery Company to the effect that representatives of the company will be in Santa Ana early next week for the purpose of receiving bids for the construction of the cannery building, to be located on the San Joaquin street.

Another interesting session of the teachers' institute was held in this city today. During the morning session the institute passed resolutions relative to the teachers' strike and geometry in the seventh and eighth grades, and a conference was held in the afternoon.

W. A. Hawkins, aged 37, and Miss Anna L. Sanford, aged 35, both residents of San Diego, arrived from the south Wednesday afternoon, and were married in the parlor of the Richmond by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

A resident of Long Beach was in Santa Ana today, and he claims to have found a large quantity of gold in the mountains near the city.

Alonso L. Heard of this city died today at the age of 83 years. The funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. H. H. Heard at the corner of Fifth and Ninth streets.

Several residents of Orange and Santa Ana have left for the mountains the past couple of days with rods and reels to prepare for trout fishing.

John L. Sullivan and his aggregation of alleged actors appeared in this city Wednesday night, and they had a large audience.

Mary Paulk of Los Angeles has purchased two lots in block J, Ross added to the city building, and Mrs. F. E. Edmiller, the consideration being \$100.

Catherine Wertz, aged 60 years, of Bolso, died today, and her funeral services will be held Saturday from the Holness Church at Bolso.

Santa Ana is now furnishing Hotel del Coronado with creamery butter, sixty rolls being shipped to that resort every other day.

The club of the University of Southern California, which is a large audience, will be held at the University of Southern California.

A bicycle has been stolen from Rev. M. K. Kilpatrick, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of this city.

Ten carloads of oranges were shipped from Orange during the past week.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Important Work of the Chamber of Commerce.

SANTA BARBARA, March 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Board of Trade at a meeting of the directors held Wednesday evening voted to change the name of the association from the Chamber of Commerce, as more appropriate for its purposes.

President Wood named the following chairman of standing committees: Rules, H. C. Booth; Publicity, J. F. Dichi; Reception, H. C. Booth; Entertainment, S. P. Hodge; Investigation, F. E. Kellogg; Mines and Mining, H. E. Hodge; Rural Mail Delivery, William H. Hodge; Civic Improvements, C. A. Edwards; Municipal Improvements, C. A. Edwards; Business and Industry, C. A. Edwards; Sources, Col. Russell Heath; Dairy and Dairy Farming, C. C. Hunt; Transportation, H. E. Hodge; Public Utilities, C. C. Hunt; Bond, Roads and Highways, C. B. Williams; Recreation, Fish and Game, E. C. Tallant; Forestry and Forest Reservation, H. F. Crawshaw.

SANTA BARBARA BREVIETTES.

The junk can has arrived from the island and a load of sheep consigned to Sherman & Eiland.

At a business meeting held by the Court Castle Rock Lodge, No. 59, F. of A., last night, the lodge elected a new officer.

The Grand Lodge, to be held at Santa Clara on May 2.

Tom and Tom are to represent the High School at the tennis tournament to be held in the Ojai next month.

The Harbor Jubilee fund will receive financial aid from the city of Santa Pedro in the sum of \$400. A resolution to that effect was adopted by the City Trustees at their meeting Tuesday evening.

President Weldon being absent and Trustee McDermott voting against it. The board rescinded its action in calling an election to determine the question of the proposed extension. A petition asking that the board call an election on the proposed annexation of a smaller territory is to be circulated.

The water rock is to be launched next Tuesday from the harbor, and the water rock is to be launched next Tuesday from the harbor, and the water rock is to be launched next Tuesday from the harbor.

Mr. Marshall Baker started this morning to catch Tiedie. He started along the line of the Southern Pacific, toward Los Angeles and overtook him a short distance north of Compton. Tiedie was in a buggy harness which he was in the wagon were identified by S. B. Simmons as his property. Other witnesses claimed today by their owners, in various places about town.

City Marshal Baker started this morning to catch Tiedie. He started along the line of the Southern Pacific, toward Los Angeles and overtook him a short distance north of Compton. Tiedie was in a buggy harness which he was in the wagon were identified by S. B. Simmons as his property. Other witnesses claimed today by their owners, in various places about town.

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

DEMENTED WANDERER FOUND BY OFFICERS WITH DOGS.

M. K. White of Silver City, N. M., Has Strange Hallucinations—Left His Train and Circled in the Hills—Rich Free-milling Gold Ore.

SAN DIEGO, March 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] An old man who left the train at the San Diego station, and wandered off into the hills in a demented condition, was found Tuesday evening by two constables with bloodhounds. He was identified by papers found in his pockets as M. K. White of Silver City, N. M. Constable Hubbert brought him to San Diego yesterday afternoon.

When Constable Clegg of the Southern California road passing through the train last Monday morning, several hours after leaving Los Angeles, White tendered him \$2.50. The conductor refused to take it, because the old man had already shown his ticket when he arrived at San Diego. When the train arrived at Oceanside, White got off, and after asking the station agent several questions, started off for the hills. His actions plainly showed that he was demented. When Constable Clegg passed through Oceanside, he returned to find the man had left the train by mistake, and asked them to hunt for him. The two constables searched the hills all afternoon Monday, but could find no trace of White.

On Tuesday the constables started again, taking along two bloodhounds. The dogs soon found the man and led the officers a chase over the hills. The man was almost in the form of a circle. About dark, while on the hillside, the officers discovered the man for whom they were looking. He was in a demented condition, and his hands and legs were covered with mud. He was in a demented condition, and his hands and legs were covered with mud.

He insisted, however, that his name was M. K. White, and that he was looking for a mine. He appeared to be about 65 years of age, and was in a demented condition. He was in a demented condition, and his hands and legs were covered with mud.

A RICH GOLD MINE. T. B. H. Stenhouse returned yesterday from Escondido and brought back with him some of the finest free-milling gold ore ever seen in this section. The ore was found in a pocket in the Mexican mine, owned by Mr. Goble and Mr. Stenhouse. The ore was found in a pocket in the Mexican mine, owned by Mr. Goble and Mr. Stenhouse.

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